THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

August 21, 1915.

Germans advanced on Ossowetz.

Russian fleet defeated German fleet in Gulf of Riga.

British submarine F-13, aground on Danish island, shelled by German torpedo boat.

Great Britain and France declared cotton absolute contraband.

Venizelos accepted Greek premiership.

August 22, 1915.

Severe artillery fighting in Arras region.

Italians gained ground in the Carso front.

Two French torpedo boats sank German destroyer off Ostend.

Russians retired from the Niemen and Bobr line.

August 23, 1915.

Ossowetz captured by the Germans.

Italians evacuated heights of Monfalcone.

Austrians repulsed Italians east of Polazzo.

British fleet of 30 vessels shelled Zeebrugge.

August 24, 1915.

Germans crossed the Narew river.

Germans planned to invade Serbia via Bulgaria.

Austrians attacks checked by Italians.

August 25, 1915.

Allies on Gallipoli peninsula advanced on 12-mile front.

German cruisers bombarded signal stations near Riga.

Austrian acroplane bombarded Brescia.

Sixty-two French aviators attacked Dillingen, Rhenish Prussia.

Sixty allied areoplanes shelled Mont Huest forest in Belgium.

August 26, 1915.

Brest-Litovsk captured by Austro-Germans.

Germans took Bialystok.

Reims again shelled by the Germans.

British aviator Bigsworth sank German submarine with a bomb.

August 27, 1915.

German advance northeast of Brest-Litovsk drove Russians nearly to Kobryn.

Austro-Germans broke through the Zicta Lipa line in Galicia.

Italians developed great movement against Trent and Trieste.

THE WORLD OVER

Success has followed planting on the sandhills of Nebraska. Jackpines planted there by the government forest service ten years ago now have a height of 15 feet and a diameter of four inches.

To protect a Swiss railroad from frequent avalanches numerous snow retaining walls have been built on a mountain side at points from which the slides start, to hold the snow until it melts.

An electric heater to be placed in a bathtub after it has been filled to raise the temperature of the water to any desired degree has been patented by an Ohio inventor.

A spark plug with two gaps, producing two sparks at once, is finding favor in England, the idea being that one gap is sure to work even if the other becomes clogged by soot.

By a series of interesting experiments with chickens, beginning before they are hatched, a Paris scientist has demonstrated that bacilli are not necessary to the life of vertebrates.

Willis A. Calkins of Abington, a large chicken raiser, hired an expert to come from Boston to pick chickens. The man arrived about 10:30 in the morning, stopped to eat dinner, and at five o'clock had 100 birds picked.

The efforts being made to educate the public to the necessity of care in the matter of fire prevention are bearing fruit as shown by recently compiled figures. Fire losses in 1915 decreased $52,755,000, as compared with the 1914 record for the United States and Canada. The total losses by fire last year were only $182,836,000, as compared with $235,591,000 the previous year.

Dr. N. P. Crooks, a ship surgeon employed by the Pacific-Japan Steamship company, has crossed the Pacific ocean 123 times, covering in that time more than 1,000,000 miles.

The telegraph and telephone systems of the United States and Canada require about 4,000,000 poles a year for renewals along old lines and the erecting of new ones.

Commercial houses are urged by the government to save their old correspondence as material for the paper mills. One large house that formerly burned about 500 tons of old letters each year is now selling them.

Owing to the war women are taking an ever broadening part in operating the railways of France.

A stand to hold ice-cream cones erect, made of stiff paper, is the invention of a New York man.

Helmets for aviators have been invented with wireless receiving telephones built into the ear flaps.

The production and distribution of electricity in Edinburgh has been made a municipal monopoly.

Paper dust exploded with fatal results when workmen carried lighted lanterns into a room filled with it in a paper-tube factory in France.

WILSON TO OPEN $10,000,000 DAM

To Start Water Through Spillways of Elephant Butte.

GREAT IRRIGATION WORK

Waters Of Rio Grande To Be Sent Through Chain Of Valleys In New Mexico, Texas and Old Mexico On October 14.

El Paso, Tex.—When President Wilson touches the golden key which will start the waters of the Rio Grande flowing through the spillways of the great Elephant Butte dam on October 14 he will "bring in" 200,000 acres of fertile lands in the chain of valleys in New Mexico, Texas and Old Mexico. The first meeting of the twenty-third International Irrigation Congress will be held at the dam dedication and followed by sessions in El Paso, October 16, 17 and 18.

The Elephant Butte dam is a mass of concrete and steel thrown across the Rio Grande on the desert of New Mexico at the point where a great rock, formed life the head and body of a mastodonic elephant, seems to drink from the Rio Grande. This giant impounding dam has formed the largest irrigation reservoir in the world. More than 45 miles in length and eight miles across, the lake stores the melted snows of the Colorado Mountains and these life-giving waters are allowed to flow through spillways of the dam when the land needs moisture for the growing season, thus causing the desert acres below the dam to blossom and bear fruitage.

"The dedication of the Elephant Butte dam by President Wilson on October 14 will be an event of world-wide importance in the irrigation field," states James G. McNary, president of the First National Bank of El Paso and chairman of the board of control of the Irrigation Congress. "It will mark the Reclamation Service's greatest achievement. It will reward the pioneer men and women of the lower Rio Grande valleys, from Albuquerque to Old Mexico, and it will justify the faith of the people of the Southwest who have staked their all on the fertility of the soil and the ability of the project to carry the waters to the lands when most needed. Above all, it will be a perpetual monument to the Irrigation Congress, which has been conducting a great empire-building campaign for the past 25 years.

"We anticipate that President Wilson will be accompanied by several members of his official family, including Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and probably other members of his Cabinet; A. A. Jones, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Judge Will R. King, Chief Counsel and other members of the Reclamation Service."

CUTS OFF PRISONERS' EARS.

Villa Chief Maims 20 Captives Who Refused To Join Army.

El Paso, Texas.—The story of a Villa chief with his own hands cutting off the ears of 20 prisoners who later was shot was told by a rescued prisoner in the El Democrata of Chihuahua City, copies of which just arrived here. The chief who committed the atrocities was Baudelio Uribe, commander during Villa's recent raid on Jiminez. Uribe captured a small body of de facto Government soldiers, according to the witness, and called on them to join his band. Twenty failed to respond. Finding them stubborn, Uribe trimmed their ears and then ordered a captain to shoot them.

QUARRELS WITH SON; ENDS LIFE.

Body Of Mrs. Monnen Craig Found In Woods Near Home.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—Following a quarrel with a son who threatened to leave home, Mrs. Monnen Craig, 60 years old, committed suicide by taking strychnine. Her body was found in a woods not far from her home. The family resides about two miles south of this city.

GERMANY CALLS OUT BOYS.

Youths Of Seventeen Ordered To Report For Service.

Paris.—The Intransigeant publishes under reserve a dispatch from Lausanne to the effect that Germany has ordered all youths of 17 to report immediatel yto recruiting bureaus. This class in normal years would be called to the colors in 1919.

MINERS TO CONTINUE STRIKE.

Would Keep Collieries Closed Until All Are Unionized.

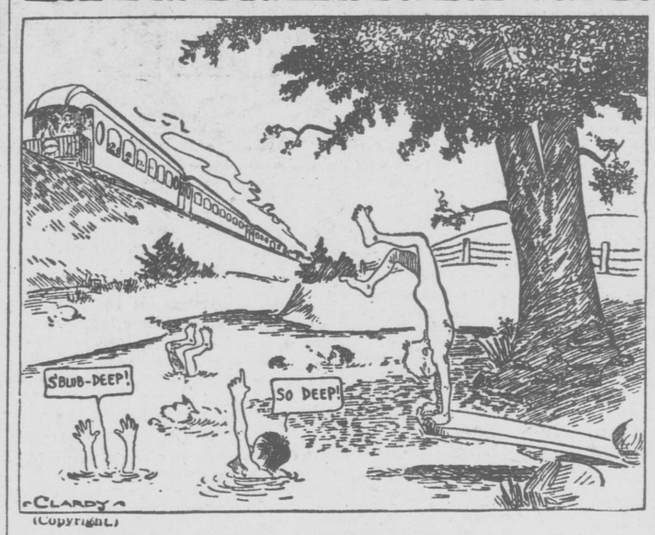
Shamokin, Pa.—United Mine Workers at 16 Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iro nCompany and Susquehanna Coal Company collieries in the Northumberland county fields at special meetings determined to continue the tie-up at all the mines until they were completely unionized. About 400 men remain unorganized. Sixteen thousand employes are affected.

BARKEEPER ENTERS PULPIT.

Pennsylvania Man Quits Saloon Business To Enter Ministry.

Chicago.—The Rev. Wm. M. Saunders has deserted the saloon business for the pulpit. Rev. Mr. Saunders, who formerly conducted a saloon in Smithton, Pa., has been appointed pastor of the Avondale Presbyterian Church, here. When Saunders decided, a few years ago, to devote his life to the ministry, he closed his bar and entered the McCormick Theological Seminary as a student.

SHOWING OFF



RUMANIA MAY JOIN ALLIES

Germans Aroused By Negotiations With Russians.

TALK OF AN ULTIMATUM

Participation Would Be Equal To Open War With Germany—The Serbians Take First Bulgarian Line On Left.

Amsterdam (via London).—The Roumanian situation is again taking a leading place in the war news. Dispatches from Berlin and from Bucharest via Berlin describe the relations between Roumania and the Germanic Allies as extremely serious. Wolff Bureau dispatches hint that an Austro-German ultimatum is in preparation.

The Kreause Zeitung declares negotiations that took place at Bucharest at the week-end between the Russian military attache and the Roumanian secretary of war must be considered as proof that Roumania has joined the Entente.

"It is supposed," says this newspaper, "that plans for a Russian march through Roumanian territory were discussed. Of course, Germany would regard such an arrangement as a "causus belli."

Major Mohrat says in the Tageblatt: "German and Austrian ministers at Bucharest have pointed out the consequences to Roumania of granting permission to the Russians to march through Roumanian territory. Toward us Roumania must not play her sphinx tricks so far that one day with shrugging shoulders she will place before us un fait accompli for which we have not been able to take proper counter measures."

Has Half Million Troops.

The entry of Roumania into the war on the side of the Entente would mean the forging of another link in the chain of foes surrounding the Central Powers. The material aid which Roumania could give would be of an important character. She has between 500,000 and 600,000 troops mobilized for nearly a year and her army is reputed to be one of the best equipped and trained in Europe.

Apart from possible reinforcement Roumania would be in a position to deal a powerful blow at Bulgaria from the north, in conjunction with the Allies' drive from the south.

It has been generally understood that Russia has been willing to concede the province of Bessarabia, the population of which is largely Roumanian, in return for Roumanian cooperation in the war. Bessarabia is 18,000 square miles in extent and has a population of nearly 2,000,000.

13 LIVES LOST IN GULF STORM.

Damage In Corpus Christi Section Put At $2,000,000.

Corpus Christi, Texas.—The loss of life from the tropical storm which struck Corpus Christi and 10 adjacent South Texas counties on Friday night was placed at 13, including 9 members of the crew of the small freigher Pilot Boy, which foundered off the Aranzas Pass jetties.

Two Mexican men and one Mexican woman were killed at Katherine, a settlement on the King ranch, near Alice, Texas, and one Mexican was reported killed at San Diego. Both towns are from 50 to 60 miles inland.

KILLED ON FIRST AUTO TRIP.

A. W. Garner Had Steered Clear Of Machines For 90 Years.

Salem, Va. — A. W. Garner of Drapersville, was 90 years old before he ventured to take a ride in an automobile, and he is dead. Sunday afternoon the car in which he took his first ride plunged over a 60-foot embankment, turned over five times before it struck and killed Garner and injured four others, including his wife.

REBELS HOLD UP TRAIN.

Mexican "Legalistas" Capture 25 Carranza Soldiers.

El Paso, Texas.—Sixty revolutionists held up a passenger train on the Mexican National Railway last Tuesday near Aguascalientes, Durango, taking prisoner the 25 Carranza soldiers who comprised the escort, according to passengers aboard the train, which arrived here. Two baggagemen also were taken captive, but the remainder of the crew and the passengers were unmolested, they said.

WILSON VETOES THE ARMY BILL

Resents Section Freeing Tongues of Retired Officers.

HAY TAKES BULL BY HORNS

President's Action Against Feature Exempting Retired Officers From Courts-Martial Brings Declaration From Hay.

Washington.—The Army appropriation bill was unexpectedly vetoed by President Wilson because he would not accept certain provisions in the revision of the articles of war, forced into the bill by the House conferees and commonly said in Army circles to be in the interest of certain retired officers "at outs" with the Army.

Chairman Hay, of the House Military Committee, at once reintroduced the bill with the entire section revising the articles of war stricken out and the declaration that no revision at all would go through with the bill in this Congress.

Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Military Committee, announced that the Senate would reinsert the revision approved by the President and the War Department, but stricken out in the House, and that the situation had resolved itself into a contest between the Senate and House on one hand and Mr. Hay on the other.

May Delay Adjournment.

The tangle threatens to delay the adjournment of Congress and, incidentally, completion of the preparedness program, as well as to hold up appropriations for the Army increases and all the extra expenses involved in the Mexican service.

The President's veto, one of the few he has exercised, marks another stage in the long fight between the Army and Chairman Hay. The Army charges Hay with defeat of the Continental Army and universal training plans and the substitution of National Guard reorganization, which it opposed. Army officers also say certain features of the bill were injected in conference and never were debated on the floor of either house of Congress.

The articles of war have not been revised in a hundred years, and are said to be sadly deficient for dealing with conditions which the growth of the Army and development of the nation requires. The War Department is especially anxious for changes to enable Army officers to deal adequately with problems arising during the present Mexican service.

Included in the revision worked out by Congress, over the objection of the President and the War Department, was a provision which exempted retired officers from courts martial and Army discipline, if not actually from Army control, and placed them under the jurisdiction of the civil courts.

RECORD IN OIL PRODUCTION.

Output Greater By 28,194,307 Barrels Than In 1914; U. S. Leads.

Washington. — The world's production of crude petroleum in 1915—426,892,673 barrels—was the greatest in the history of the industry. Figures of the Geological Survey show that the output was greater by 28,194,307 barrels than the previous record in 1914. The bulk of the increase in output in 1915 came from the United States and Mexico, though Russia, Argentina and Japan recorded significant gains.

WATER SOLD FOR CHICKEN.

Fowls Fed On Pepper To Make Them Drink a Lot.

New York.—A pepper-fed chicken, if kept thirsty long enough, will drink a pound of water, and poultry dealers are bringing to this city chickens with thirsts excited in this manner and allowing them to drink just before they sell them. This is what Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, announced he had discovered.

FIVE DIE IN QUEBEC FIRE.

Fourteen Others Hurt In Blaze At Powdor Factory.

Montreal.—Five men were killed, six probably fatally injured, and eight others seriously hurt in a fire in the Aetna Chemical Company's powder factory at Drummondville, Quebec. The fire is believed to have resulted from an electric spark which dropped from the conveyor belt into one of the powder bins in the blending house, which was destroyed. The money loss is estimated at $20,000.

SUBMARINES SINK BRITISH CRUISERS

Scouts Seeking German Fleet Are Destroyed.

ONE SUBMARINE SUNK

One Of Latter Sunk, Another Rammed—German Squadron Of 15 Warships Sighted In North Sea.

London.—Two British light cruisers, the Nottingham and Falmouth, were sunk in the North Sea by German submarines while the vessels were searching for the German high seas fleet, according to an official announcement issued by the Admiralty. One German submarine was destroyed by the British, while another was rammed and possibly sunk.

A German squadron of some 15 warships, including large cruisers, is reported in the North Sea by trawlers arriving at Ymuiden, Holland, a Reuter dispatch says. The squadron was sighted in the region of White Bank, and was accompanied by two Zeppelins. It was on a northeasterly course.

High Seas Fleet Out.

The Admiralty statement regarding the sinking of the cruisers follows:

"Reports from our lookout squadron and other units showed that there was considerable activity on the part of the enemy in the North Sea Saturday, the nineteenth.

"The German high seas fleet came out, but learning from their scouts that the British forces were in considerable strength, the enemy avoided an engagement and returned to port.

"In searching for the enemy we lost two cruisers by submarine attacks—H. M. S. Nottingham, Capt. C. B. Miller, and H. M. S. Falmouth, Capt. John Edwards.

38 Men Lost.

"All of the officers of the former were saved, but 38 of the crew are missing. All the officers and men of the Falmouth, were saved, but one leading stoker, Norman Fry, died of injuries.

"An enemy submarine was destroyed and another was rammed and possibly sunk.

"There is no truth in the German statement that a British destroyer was sunk and a British battleship damaged."

Battleship Hit, Says Berlin.

Berlin.—The Admiralty announced that a German submarine sank a small cruiser and a destroyer near the British east coast and damaged another small cruiser and a battleship.

LIGHTNING KILLS SOLDIER.

Montana Guardsman Meets Death At Fort Bliss.

El Paso, Tex.—One soldier was killed and thousands of others encamped in and near El Paso suffered great discomfort as a result of heavy rains.

During the all-night storm Private Charles Johnston, headquarters company, Seventh United States Infantry, of Chouteau, Mont., was killed by lightning in his tent at Fort Bliss. Other soldiers nearby were stunned.

Water ran through the camps of the Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Michigan National Guard nearby, inundating some tents and ran three feet deep in the company streets of the Thirty-first Michigan Infantry.

MENU CARDS TO BE SMALLER.

Hotels Will Also Distribute Less Stationery To Patrons.

New York.—Because of the scarcity and high cost of paper one of the leading hotels here announced that it would reduce the size of its menu cards beginning September 1. Other hotels are expected to adopt the same course. The hotel which has taken the first step will distribute less stationery to its patrons in the future. Those wishing to write letters in the writing-room will be required to apply to the desk for paper and envelopes.

EIGHT KILLED IN EXPLOSION.

Entire City In Tennessee Shaken. Others Escape.

Jackson, Tenn.—Eight men were killed and a number are missing in a boiler explosion at Harlan Norris stave factory. A large number of men were out of the works at the time. The shock was felt throughout the city.

FUSILLADE ACROSS BORDER.

Negro Troops Exchange Shots With Mexicans.

Naco, Ariz.—More than 100 shots were exchanged across the international line about a mile west of here between patrols belonging to the colored militia troops from the District of Columbia and a party on the Mexican side. The militiamen say that they halted some Mexicans who attempted to cross the line. In answer to the challenge the Mexicans fired.

AIRSHIP PASSES TESTS.

Convertible Land and Water Machine At Newport News.

Newport News, Va.—The new convertible land and water flying machine being built here under inspection of the Navy Aeronautical Board passed its tests in an initial flight here, ascending 5,000 feet in 10 minutes; making a maximum speed of 95 miles an hour, a minimum of 45 and leaving the water within 150 yards. Three naval officers made flights on the tests.

TRAIN HITS AUTO FIVE ARE KILLED

John Quillen, His Wife and Two Children Are Dead.

THE CHAUFFEUR A VICTIM

The Quillen Car Stopped Suddenly In the Track and the Train Rushed Upon It—Warnings Given, Says Engineer.

Berlin, Md.—Five persons were killed and four injured when the Pennsylvania 9 o'clock A. M. train struck the car of John Quillen, at the state road crossing, about a half-mile from Berlin.

The dead are John Quillen, his wife and two children. Dennard, eight years old, and Norman, aged three, and Henry Predeau, the colored chauffeur.

The injured are the oldest daughter of the Quillen family, with a broken thigh and internal injuries; another daughter, about 10; a son, six years old, and a daughter of four, both with fractured skulls and serious internal injuries, as well as many bones broken. The last two are not expected to recover.

The car, driven by Predeau, in which Quillen and his wife and six children were riding, had stopped at a soda fountain 10 minutes before the accident, and Quillen had purchased ice-cream cones for the family. They had driven to the Berlin ice plant, and, after driving around the building, turned again on the Ocean City road toward home. The distance to the railroad crossing, after this turn, is about 200 yards. Dr. H. S. Purnell, of Berlin, came along in his car at that time and was following the Quillen car at a distance of about 50 yards.

Story of Eye-Witness.

Dr. Purnell stated that he heard the train coming before he noticed that the Quillen car was in danger.

"Quillen's car," he said, "slowed down and I did so, too, because I knew that the train must pass before I could cross the tracks.

"I suppose that the car ahead of me had crossed the track and slowed down. The car driven by Predeau stopped suddenly, and at that moment the train rushed upon it. The car was swept upon the pilot and carried down the tracks. A strange feature of the accident was that ,though the car was struck squarely in the middle and carried along ahead of the engine for over 200 yards before the train could be stopped, not one of the nine passengers fell from the wreck until it was brought to a standstill."

Ample Warning.

At the point where the accident happened, the concrete state road crosses the tracks nearly at right angles. The train struck the car from the right side, where Predeau sat. There is no obstruction on the road to have prevented the driver from seeing the train approach. The engineer stated that the bell of the locomotive was ringing and that the whistle was sounded for the crossing.

It would appear that the driver thought he had time to make the crossing, then seeing that it was too late, but not realizing that he was on the tracks, he suddenly applied the brakes, thus stopping his car just as the train reached the spot.

Was Slowing Down.

The engineer, C. W. McCleary, gave the following account of the accident: "I had shut off power just after we left the woods to slow down for the curve."

The curve is one-quarter of a mile from the crossing. The whistle was blown and the bell sounding when we approached the crossing. I was looking from my window of the cab and could see the lights of a car ahead of me and one behind the one we struck. On the latter only one small light was showing and could not be seen until we were right upon it. When this dim light became visible the first application of the brakes had been made for stopping at the Berlin Station, so that our speed was about 30 or 35 miles per hour.

"The emergency was applied as soon as I saw the light and the train could not possibly have been stopped sooner. As the train stopped A. S. Pollitt, the fireman, swung to the ground and ran ahead. He found the eldest daughter with her feet entangled in the wreckage. She was crying 'My feet! My feet!' He raised part of the car and she fell free. I lifted her aside and went to release the little girl who was still conscious.

"The colored man fell from the wreck to the side of the track, dead. The woman, however, was still gasping when I reached her. The white man, too, was dead. One of the children breathed for a few minutes after the train stopped. Their groans were terrible. I did not hear any one scream when the car was struck, due to the engine's noise.

"Parts of the car dropped away along the track from the crossing to where the stop was made and the parts left upon the pilot were crushed into an unrecognizable mass. Parts of the car were driven between the bars of the pilot, so that they had to be removed with crowbars. The pilot was torn almost away and had to be removed before the train could proceed."

BLACK TOM ISLAND VERDICT IN.

Lehigh Valley Railroad And Storage Company Censured.

Jersey City, N. J.—The coroner's jury which has been investigating the causes of the reecnt disaster on Black Tom Island, that resulted in several deaths and about $20,000,000 property damage, brought in a verdict censuring the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the National Storage Company for failing to take adequate precautions in the transportation and storage of explosives.

Housework Is a Burden

It's hard enough to keep house if in perfect health, but a woman who is weak, tired and suffering from an aching back has a heavy burden.

Any woman in this condition has good cause to suspect kidney trouble, especially if the kidney action seems disordered.

Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of suffering women. It's the best recommended special kidney remedy.

A Pennsylvania Case

Mrs. Campbell, nurse, 2538 S. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa., says: "For five years I had kidney disease. I couldn't rest well and my health got so poor I could hardly do my housework. I doctored and tried every medicine I knew of, without success until I took Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured me and it has been a long time since I have had any further kidney trouble."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Pimples

rashes, hives, redness and skin blemishes can be quickly removed with

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Delightful in a warm bath before retiring—soothes the nerves and induces refreshing sleep. Druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

DROPPING OF MIDDLE NAMES

A Two-Ply Title Found to Be More Convenient Socially, Morally and Financially.

This is the day of the two-cylinder name, which fact has been proved by cognomen connoisseurs who have looked over every name at Harvard and inspected the persons to whom the names belong. They learned that some extremely nice persons have no middle names at all, and seem to get on rather well without them.

It is assumed that the ever-growing trend toward efficiency is to be blamed for the dropping of oversized names, for it has long been understood that a person with a two-ply title need not be especially embarrassed about it. In the course of a wealthy man's life it means the writing of about 10,000,000 useless words if he uses his middle name on checks and indorsements, and these things have got to be considered.

The Porcelain club at Harvard, the most exclusive organization of its kind in the country, proves this year the failing value of middle names. There are fifteen members this year, and but five of them are burdened with excessive nomenclature.

Of course, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln had no middle names, but this evidence is considered as nothing at Harvard compared with the fact that Theodore Roosevelt hasn't. That one fact is almost enough to wreck the complicated title system at the university.

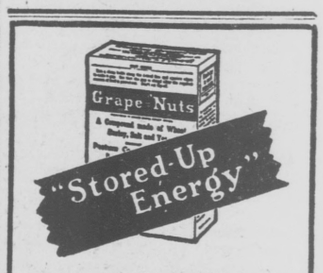
Electric Wheel Chairs.

Electric wheel chairs similar to those employed at the Panama-Pacific international exposition last year are being used successfully in Europe for the wounded and crippled soldiers. Invariably the convalescent men prefer to direct their own chair rather than to have someone push them about. One of these chairs, which is of Swiss make and costs a small sum, is equipped with a one-quarter horse power motor suspended between the steering and rear wheel. Current is supplied from a battery of 15 lead plate cells housed in three boxes beneath the seat. The battery is of 50 ampere hours capacity and provides sufficient energy for a run of thirty to forty miles. Five forward and five reverse speeds are provided. The steering and operating mechanism is of the very simplest.

Indeed It Does.

"Telephones are great time savers, aren't they?"

"Well, that depends upon who calls you up."



Everybody needs it—stored for emergency in a well-developed, well-preserved, well-nourished body and brain.

Grape-Nuts food stands preeminent as a builder of this kind of energy. It is made of the entire nutriment of whole wheat and barley, two of the richest sources of food strength.

Grape-Nuts also includes the vital mineral elements of the grain, so much emphasized in these days of investigation of real food values.

Crisp, ready to eat, easy to digest, wonderfully nourishing and delicious.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

WHY WOMEN WRITE LETTERS

To Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co.

Women who are well often ask "Are the letters which the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. are continually publishing, genuine?" "Are they truthful?" "Why do women write such letters?"

In answer we say that never have we published a fictitious letter or name. Never, knowingly, have we published an untruthful letter, or one without the full and written consent of the woman who wrote it.

The reason that thousands of women from all parts of the country write such grateful letters to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. is that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought health and happiness into their lives, once burdened with pain and suffering.

It has relieved women from some of the worst forms of female ills, from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, nervousness, weakness, stomach troubles and from the blues.

It is impossible for any woman who is well and who has never suffered to realize how these poor, suffering women feel when restored to health; their keen desire to help other women who are suffering as they did.

Painted in Seventy-Two Hours.

There is a picture in this year's show at the Royal academy which has a singular history. It was painted by an artist who is now a captain on active service, but the picture is not the one which he showed to his friends at this year's contribution. The original was of a sunset over a plowed field, a fine landscape in a style which has distinguished the artist. Five months ago the painter was home on leave, and he spent it working over his picture. Today the canvas shows the plowed field and the sunset; but it also shows six soldiers fallen about a cannon, into the breech of which one survivor is placing the last shell. It is a fine picture, and by no means a pot-boiler. The captain witnessed the incident he depicts. The fortunate thing was that the landscape was ready for the figures—for no academy picture could be painted during 72 hours' leave.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

A Gratification.

"You go to church more frequently than you used to."

"Yes. And apart from the instruction I derive a great deal of satisfaction from my attendance. It's a great comfort to be where people sing and play fine music without anybody's spoiling it by putting in ragtime words or wanting to dance."

Far Behind the Times.

Penelope—Marcella is years and years behind the times.

Percival—What makes you think that?

Penelope—Just now she wanted to know if her hat was on straight.

A merchant can get along without advertising and so can a wagon without grease, but it goes slow.

THE HIGH QUALITY SEWING MACHINE

NEW HOME

NOT SOLD UNDER ANY OTHER NAME

Write for free booklet "Points to be considered before purchasing a Sewing Machine." Learn the facts.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., ORANGE, MASS.

Phonograph Records

Playing on Victor, Columbia, all standard phonographs without attachments. Double disc, plays over 2 minutes each side. Send $1.00, we will mail prepaid these latest

8 Big New York Hits $1.00

Baby Shoes.....Trail to Sunset Valley
Babes in the Woods.....Sunshine of your Smile
My Own Iona.....Aloha Oe Waltz
Rackety-Coo.....Harrigan & Hart

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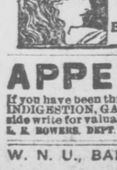

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INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1916, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 27

JOURNEYING TO JERUSALEM.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 20:16-38.

GOLDEN TEXT—I commend you to God and to the word of his grace.—Acts 20:32

After his experience in Ephesus Paul went to Corinth, where, amidst much sickness and affliction, he cared for the churches, corrected their wrong conduct and probably wrote several of his letters and epistles (II Cor. 4:7-11; 11:28; 12:20). From Corinth he journeyed by way of Phillipi to Troas where he preached his famous long sermon (v. 5-12), that sermon which had such a tragic result. It is recorded as a witness to the power of the prayer of faith and Paul's readiness to serve in time of need. In his haste to reach Jerusalem before the Day of Pentecost (A. D. 58) Paul did not return to Ephesus, but, in order to save time, he had the elders of that church meet him at Miletus (See a good map).

1. A Great Review (vv. 17-28). Paul's statesmanship and genius for organization is nowhere more clearly set forth than here. He had plans for a great evangelistic campaign of Latin lands, (Ch. 19:21). Before pursuing his plan he decided to visit Jerusalem, carrying with him the collections which had been systematically taken up in the various churches on this tour (Rom. 15:26; I Cor. 16:1-5; Acts 24:17) and he was accompanied by a considerable number of pilgrims. (See v. 4.) It is a good thing to pause occasionally and to take stock, to review our lives and to see what progress we have made. This Paul did, and to this Ephesian delegation he enumerates (1) his character among them (vv. 18-19). They knew his manner of life, how that, as a bond servant, and "with all lowliness of mind," he had served their church. They also knew that with tears he had wept over their hard and impenitent hearts (v. 31) and all of this amidst many testings; (2) his method of work (v. 20). Paul not only worked at his trade of tentmaking, but found time for the public proclamation of the gospel and also house to house visitation. He was after men, not notoriety. He was always and ever at it, amidst trials, self-denial and the "lying in wait," (Am. R. V.) of men; (3) his methods (v. 21). He had the same message for Jew and Gentile, "repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ." Repentance is not for Jews alone. Paul shrank not from declaring all that was profitable for their encouragement, reproof, warning, help, training in service and hard study. He had taught them publicly in classes, and had visited them from house to house and had invited them to his own home. Paul's aim, as is the teacher's aim, was to make all people patriotic citizens of the kingdom of heaven while on earth, that they might fight the good fight of faith against all evils, even the principalities and powers of evil, and build up the heavenly character in all men by overcoming evil with good; (4) his prospects (vv. 22-24). Constrained in spirit, under an obligation, though not outwardly bound, Paul knew and felt himself as one bound by conscience and duty to go on his way to Jerusalem in order to carry out his plan of a united, federated church of Jews and Gentiles.

He "counted not his life as dear unto himself" if so be he might hold out until the end and accomplish his course and ministry. This epoch-making journey, one of the greatest in history, suggests in many points our Savior's last journey towards that same city (Luke 9:51). Like his master, Paul knew that ahead of him were trials, but he also knew that God was leading him in obedience to the Spirit's guidance, though it was over the protests of his friends.

He was to have the unique experience of visiting the land he so longed and desired to visit—Rome—not at his own expense but at the expense of the empire, and in a manner which gave him an entree into the courts of the emperor, also to testify to the truth before governors and rulers along that journey.

II. A Great Charge (vv. 28-38). It is a great experience when one can declare himself pure from the blood of all men (v. 26), and that he has not shrunk from declaring the whole counsel of God. Such conduct always brings an obligation upon those who know and hear such men, viz., that it should be emulated. These elders were to return to the church at Ephesus, not to be servants of themselves but to feed the church of God (v. 28). Paul knew, as a prophet, what would be in store for them (vv. 29-30). Therefore he exhorts them to watch, and warns them how by his own hands he had supported himself and had lived a righteous life among them (v. 34). He commends them (v. 31) "to God and to the Word of his grace which is able to build them up and to give them an inheritance among all them which are sanctified" (John 17:17). It was not stubbornness on Paul's part which led him to go to Jerusalem. He was bound in the spirit, and that same spirit which was leading him would also remove the obstacles and abide with these elders as they went back to their ministry in Ephesus, and help them to live lives of service and not of covetousness (vv. 33-34). He had shown them all things needful, and exhorts them in a marvelous way (v. 35).

We have here rescued from oblivion a new saying of our Lord Jesus Christ, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," one not found in the gospels.

It is this giving which produces a higher quality of happiness and a more noble character.

BACK TO VICTORIA

UGLINESS OF PAST BECOMES BEAUTY OF PRESENT.

Art of Paris Is Making Even Worsted Roses Fit for Gowns of Silver Lace—Parrot Passes as Novelty.

A young girl, dressed in a frilled muslin with a blue sash, walking along Bellevue avenue at Newport one day last summer, created a sensation by carrying a small bird of brilliant plumage in a fragile gilt cage swung by a ring from her little finger.

The city by the sea, in which simplicity is exploited with the same kind of artificiality as it was by Marie Antoinette at the Petit Trianon, came very near being actually simple for lack of incentive to be otherwise.

Therefore, when Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, with the artistic aid of Mrs. Conde Nast and Frank Crowninshield, held a fashion show at her house in the name of a war charity, she was thrice blest both by the residents of Newport and the outsiders. And then a young girl, of undoubted charm and prestige, sauntered along the avenue to the Casino and the Hilltop Inn, dangling a bird in a cage from her finger, she was greeted as one who had saved a season from that innocuous desuetude which Newport loathes.

The idea was greeted with ripples of applause for its audacious novelty. Yet, it was a revival from Victorian days.

The girl with her bird did not have her novelty to herself very long. All winter, we have been beseeched to buy exquisite Chinese bird cages with brilliantly plumaged birds seated in them, to be hung in any room of the house, whether a cottage or a palace.

Tiny birds that glistened like beetles then came into fashion instead of the canary, which resembled a newborn chicken.

The milliners seized upon this symbol of Victorianism, the gaudy parrot, and painted and embroidered it on such a quality of hats that the price quickly sank to 98 cents.

The parrot has passed as a novelty and a fashionable pastime in millinery, but another bit of Victorianism is creeping over the land.

It is the worsted rose. France, looking at the past for her clothes inspiration, instead of the present and future, has lifted another bit of fancy work out of early Victorianism and flung it into the current of the most daring modern fashions. We already have tulle and satin gowns caught up with bulbous roses, made of soft, fine wool, in enchanting colors.

Serge suits are caught at the waistline and neck with small roses in green, scarlet, yellow and black. Informal linen suits, in the natural tone of the linen thread, have black and green worsted roses somewhere on the

Hat With Basket Trimming.

surface where they catch the eye and do the most good.

For some months, France has been wearing hats trimmed with large, worsted roses and Alpine flowers done in green and white wool.

On whatever material she wishes to put these colored worsted threads, she can do so. Even organdie serves as a suitable background.

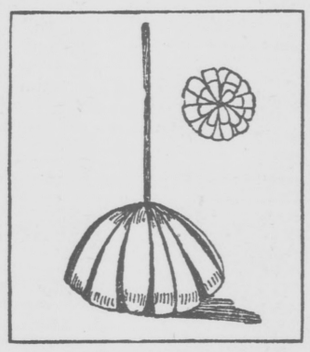
The fashions that concern us most at the present moment, are the crewel rose and the sampler cross stitching. No matter how far a woman is from Paris, she can use both these methods of trimming with a lavish hand.

GOOD MOP MADE AT HOME.

Serviceable and Necessary Implement Constructed from Odds and Ends Found Around House.

A mop is almost indispensable in those homes that have polished floors or linoleums, and one made at home will be found to answer almost as well as those expensive ones that are to be bought.

To make it, collect together oddments of cloth or flannel, anything in



A Home-Made Mop.

fact from which rubbers or floor cloths are made.

Now cut up the cloths such as flannel or flannelettes, etc., into strips about 8 inches in length and 2½ inches in width.

Some of the strips can be a shorter length and should be in the center of the mop. When sufficient strips have been cut (and this can easily be told by bunching them up until there is a nice fat bundle), tie them together about an inch from the top with string.

This must be done very securely by binding the string round and round. Now a long stick will be needed, like a bamboo; if there is not one to hand, one can be bought cheaply.

To fasten the mop to the handle, open it out like in the small diagram; run the stick through the center of it. This is easily done.

Now take one or two strips of the mop and put over the end of the stick and drive a nail through the strips and into the stick. In this way the mop is well secured and is as firm as a rock.

To work, simply rub the mop along the floors, don't bend the back at all; it is surprising how the mop will not only take up the dust, but polish the floors; it may be used with some liquid polish if liked, and can be washed again and again by simply dipping it up and down in soapy water and putting it in the open to dry.

A similar mop is splendid for walls, picture-rails, etc., but should be made of white or lightly-colored material, and, of course, used for no other purpose than the walls.

A trial of one of these home-made mops will more than convince the housewife as to its use, and best of all, it can be made for nothing, which in these times is a great consideration.

SHOULD NOT SHOW WAISTLINE

Woman's Figure Never Looks Well When Divided by Opposing Colors.

Here and there, throughout the decades since the separate blouse was invented, there have been individual women who have firmly held to the conviction that a woman's figure never looks well when sharply divided at the waistline by two opposing colors and fabrics; and these women have insistently kept on their coats in and out of the house. The coat might have been of a lighter material than the skirt in winter weather when it was intended for the house, but it served the purpose of making a strong line of the same color from shoulder to heel.

Ribbon Modes.

Both wide and narrow ribbons are generally used on gowns and hats, and narrow ribbons are used for rouches, frills and rosettes. Soft silks are used for quillings, both vertical quillings, or in a series, one inside the other. Whole hats are made of moire ribbon with a fancy edge. Smart girdles are made of three or more shades in pastel colorings. A favorite combination is rose, old blue and violet. Ribbons with a metal thread forming the edges and lines running through the middle make them stiff enough to stand out crisply when shirred to form a ruching or plaiting for a frill. A ribbon in hunter's green with spots of cerise and violet in geometric precision inside the border are suitable for a sports dress. A satin ribbon in dull green and brocaded pattern in black and white is also in this class.

Skirts of White Satin.

White satin skirts severely tailored are offered for sports wear, both in company with coats to match and alone, and while rather an absurdity so far as practical service goes are undeniably charming in connection with simple blouses of crepe Georgette or chiffon and bright lined coats or sweaters.

Fashiongrams.

Corded organdie makes a practical petticoat distender for the thin cotton frock for summer.

The square armhole is a feature in one frock of yellow crepe. A guipe of white crepe is worn with this.

A sunbonnet for the beach is lined with gingham, but topped with rubber.

Sets for the beach include a bathing hat and small bag of rubber and silk to match. Sometimes the bag is long enough to hold the bathing costume, and sometimes bag and cap are combined in one.

To Restore Delicate Colors.

To restore a pink calico wrapper or other garments which are faded and old, pour boiling water over a small piece of turkey-red cheesecloth. Use only enough water to give the desired tint. Let this stand for a few minutes till the color is all out of the cheesecloth; then pour the dye into a bucket of cold water, and, after washing and thoroughly rinsing your garment, put it into the dye water and allow it to remain for perhaps an hour. Then wring lightly and hang it up to dry.

Baby Cap From Handkerchief.

Select a hemstitched linen handkerchief, which is fairly large and alike at all corners. Turn back one side about two inches and if desired, embroider little clusters of flowers or any design which is small and dainty on it. Put eyelets at about an inch apart on the other three sides. Tack the two back corners together and run ribbon through the eyelets.

For Young Girls.

In the evening the more diaphanous the dresses of the young girls, the more becoming they are, and scarves of tulle of every color are twisted round the figure and neck, just as a pretty woman knows so well how to adjust them with the most satisfactory results.

Vogue for Belts.

The vogue for belts, already peeping into the modes, is given fashionable prominence on many frocks of linen, muslin or organdie.

HOME TOWN HELPS

DESTROY BEAUTY OF CITY

Cards and Placards Have No Place in Streets of Any Well-Ordered Community.

Political ambitions are becoming so much an obstacle to civic beauty that the esthetic souls of many communities have been on the verge of rebellion for some time past. When a man becomes obsessed with a desire to shine in public life he announces his matchless virtues by means of flaring cards and placards. These cards are placed at every point where the human vision might be expected to dwell. Does one pause to enjoy the grandeur of a rural scene, he is reminded from every tree and rock that "Smith is the people's choice for constable," or that "Jones stands for the square deal." The outrage is heightened by a series of homely visages showing the aspiring ones in various poses of vanity.

Vandalism is a strong term, but is it too strong for such practices? The worst part is that it is perennial. The bounteous crop sown at election time is permitted to remain the year around. By the time the elements have succeeded in destroying one crop, another has put in appearance. Cards may be found in any grove—the cards of men who have been politically dead for years. It may have been proved at the polls that the erstwhile "people's choice" was not any one's choice; yet he must be regaled with the placards on every tree and eminence.

Minneapolis, whose finer sensibilities have been aroused, will have no more of this. Hereafter, candidates will have to proclaim their virtues in some other manner. Defacement of scenery by homely visages and trite slogans will be inhibited by law. At an election now impending, most of the candidates have agreed to keep their placards out of public scenic places. Others are to be arrested. The example set by Minneapolis is a worthy one.—Portland Oregonian.

TROUBLES OF LARGE CITIES

Land Ownership in Europe Carries Responsibilities That Are Unknown in This Country.

In Europe extensive land ownership frequently involves municipalities in unprofitable disputes. A large town owning a parcel of land in a nearby township proposes to build a hospital on it. The project is not pleasing to the township; its council prepares a building plan for the district, and runs a street through the proposed hospital site. Berlin itself was, only a few years ago, treated thus by a suburban neighbor. Electoral laws are severe; disenfranchisement is sweeping in effect. Under the "three class" method of apportioning the voting power, a taxpayer in the "first class" may have thirty times as much voting power as one in the second, and 400 times as much as their "third class" neighbor. Again, municipal governments are business agencies with most liberal charters. They build barracks—in the larger cities the average number of persons housed in one structure runs from Frankfort's 20 to Berlin's 77—and these structures are material of a purely speculative business which cannot be regarded as a healthful influence physically or politically in the city's life. These things and a hundred others of similar nature do not condemn German municipal government any more than the peculiar excellences of the system constitute a condemnation of the British system in which those particular excellences are lacking. But they do bring out the difficulties of government and emphasize the fruitlessness of comparison of systems.—Exchange.

Window Seats Make for Comfort.

One of the details of planning which should not be overlooked is the matter of window seats, of which there can hardly be too many in a home. In every bay window where possible a window seat should be constructed, and so constructed as to be useful as well as ornamental; that it have covers in the top, neatly hinged and so arranged that they may be easily opened to permit using the space under the seat for the storage of things which it is desired to have handy and for which there seems no other convenient place.

Around the fireplace there is nothing more attractive and comfortable looking than a nice built-in seat, and cover, as the space beneath is very useful for storing the kindling wood and occasionally a few big sticks as well, when it is not convenient to use a wood box or basket beside the fireplace.

Wide Streets in Uruguay.

Cities that are worrying over narrow streets and sidewalks may take a lesson from the recent action of Montevideo, capital of Uruguay, which has passed an ordinance requiring that all buildings be erected at least 32.8 feet from the boundary line, except in the business district, where 13.12 feet spare frontage must be allowed for walks and parking, and must be entirely free from steps, balustrades and ornaments.

His Hobby.

"Carson is always denouncing the latest popular fads and the people who take them up. Hasn't he any fads of his own?"

"Only one."

"And that is?"

"Himself."

Much Greater.

Verily, he that cleaneth up his own premises at this season of the year is greater than he who talketh about having the ability to run a city.—Los Angeles Times.

When You Follow The Trail Go Equipped With

WINCHESTER

Guns and Ammunition

Made for all kinds of shooting

SOLD EVERYWHERE

ASK FOR THE W BRAND

EATING PAPER IS NOT HARD

How Fanny Murray Outdid Feat of Von der Goltz, the German

It is with a mitigated commiseration that one reads the story of how Van der Goltz, the German spy, finding himself recognized in Petrograd, "spent some hours eating two parcels of incriminating papers which he dare not burn in the grate."

As a feat of mastication, says the London Obesrver, Von der Goltz by no means holds the record. Paper is easily reduced to a pulp and swallowed (the ink acting as an appetizer), and the only difficulty in this case was the quantity. Leather is another matter, but apart from meals of hard-pressed explorers there are authenticated instances of meals of the kind.

What may be described as a paper meal de luxe was that of the famous Fanny Murray mentioned by Horace Walpole: "I liked her spirit in an instance I heard of t'other night. She was complaining of want of money. Sir Richard Atkins immediately gave her a £20 note. She said: 'D— your £20! What does it signify?' clapped it between two pieces of bread and butter and ate it."

DON'T LOSE ANOTHER HAIR

Treat Your Scalp With Cuticura and Prevent Hair Falling. Trial Free.

For dandruff, itching, burning scalp, the cause of dry, thin and falling hair, Cuticura Soap and Ointment are most effective. Touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Then shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. No treatment more successful.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Infantile Paralysis Germ.

In a lengthy report to physicians, the Rockefeller institute announces the discovery of a germ in the brain and spinal cord of monkeys inoculated with infantile paralysis. The organism is said to be very minute, the difficulties attending its artificial cultivation and identification being so great that the discovery is as yet of little value for the purpose of early diagnosis of suspected cases. Monkeys inoculated with the micro-organism, developed a disease corresponding to infantile paralysis in human beings. From these experiments it was determined that the mucous membranes of the nose and throat of persons not sick with the disease may become contaminated with the virus and that without falling ill themselves they may become carriers of the disease. It was found, in monkeys, that the virus could be discovered six months after inoculation, and that drying and mixing with dust did not destroy it.

Precocity.

"Mercy!" exclaimed Mrs. Diggs. "The baby is chewing on your pocket edition of Epictetus."

"Indeed," replied Professor Diggs with a proud and happy look. "Let the child alone. It is seldom that a mere infant shows such a pronounced taste for the classics."

Overheard in the Zoo.

Eagle—How are things with you?

Owl—On the blink.

Things go best for people who take them as they come.

Getting What He Deserves.

Nestling in a newspaper corner next to the Panama-hat ads we find this stray sunbeam of a heart throb:

"The first face the baby sees in this world is full of kindness, and the last to bend over him when he is old and dying is full of pitying tenderness. It is the faces he sees in between that cause him all his troubles."

This is a dear sweet thought, but it strikes us that the "in between" faces are looking at him and very likely reflecting back to him just about what they see. Quite often it is not either kindness or tenderness, for, taking it by and large, this is a fairly just world.—Collier's.

Tennessee Druggists Praise Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root

We have been handling Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root for twenty-six years and it always gives entire satisfaction to my customers who use it and they speak in the highest terms of the good results obtained from the remedy. We believe Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is a fine kidney and liver medicine.

Very truly yours,
SIMONS & ROWELL,
Winchester, Tenn.

November 11th, 1915.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidney and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

RAW BEEF AS ILLUMINANT

Scientist Proves It Is Possible to Read by Light Given Off by Meat.

There is electric light, gas light, candle light, and there are other well known methods of illumination, but the strangest of all lights is that discovered by Professor Molisch, a well-known Austrian scientist.

He has recently demonstrated that it is possible to read a newspaper by the light of a raw beef or pork sausage! All unminced meat contains a microbe which gives off light, and with sausages, when the microbe is present, the light is much stronger than that given off by whole joints. These particular microbes do not indicate decay. Indeed, in no case have they been found in meat which was unfit for human consumption. So you can read by your sausage first—and then eat it, according to Professor Molisch.

The stumps of old trees often give off a precisely similar light, which scientists say is due to microscopic animals which die as soon as the wood is sapless. The phosphorescent light on the ocean comes from minute animals which live on seaweed.

It is said that the Cuban firefly provides a satisfactory light. The secret of the light which this beetle gives is undiscovered. Its great peculiarity is that it appears and disappears spasmodically, so that the Cubans need to keep about a dozen insects in a bottle at once, in order to be sure of getting a light bright enough to read by.

No Damage.

"Oh, tell me quick, officer, was my husband shot in that saloon fight?"

"No, madam, only half shot."

Unfortunate.

Howell—He's an unlucky fellow.

Powell—Yes, he is always Johnny on the wrong spot.

Fresh From the Ovens—

New Post Toasties represent the most appetizing form in which choice, nutritious Indian corn has ever been prepared.

A new patented process which includes rotary toasting under quick, intense heat gives these flakes a delicious, new and distinctive flavour.

The New Toasties are featured by the bubbly appearance of the surface of the flakes—due to this new art of toasting which releases the wonderful new and attractive true corn taste.

New Post Toasties are not "chaffy" in the package; and they don't mush down when milk or cream is added like common "corn flakes."

For tomorrow's breakfast—

New Post Toasties

—your Grocer has them.

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., AUG. 26, 1916

SCARED DEMOCRATS

SHRIEKS and howls from the Administration managerie as Mr. Hughes stirs the animals up with his redhot iron of FACTS!

Hubbub and alarm everywhere! Cabinet officers heating the wires with denials, only to draw from Mr. Hughes the "pitiless publicity" of PROOFS!

For example. He charges the president with attacking the great principle of civil service reform—with deliberately crippling the public service by displacing experienced and competent officials to make room for green and incompetent placemen whose chief qualifications are that they are "worthy Democrats" and very needy.

At Detroit Mr. Hughes charged Secretary Redfield with removing E. Dana Durant, an eminent statistician, "a man of conspicuous fitness" and putting in his place a man without qualifications.

Mr. Redfield was so much worried at the public revelation of his act, that he telegraphed Mr. Hughes that the man had "voluntarily resigned unasked". We will let Mr. Hughes himself tell how he nailed this Democratic lie to the mast. In his Minneapolis address he said:

"In my speech in Detroit I took occasion to refer to the fact that in a very important bureau, the bureau of census, an eminent statistician, a man of conspicuous expertness and fitness for the place, had been retired, and a man had been appointed in his place without qualifications for that important technical work. You must know how important that census bureau is. In the proper collation of those statistics is furnished the opportunity for many investigators to detect important tendencies in our life. It is work that must be done expertly.

"Now, my statement that E. Dana Durand was retired, as I said, in effect, and his place given to a politician, has been challenged by Secretary Redfield. Secretary Redfield telegraphs me that I was greatly misinformed. He says "Durand was not removed or retired, but resigned voluntarily unasked. I was glad to indorse him for his present employment."

"E. Dana Durand happens to be a professor in the University of Minnesota, and I am going to read the letter which he has written me today in respect to this matter.

"Inasmuch as the truth of your statement with regard to change in the directorship of the census has been challenged, I think it is only fair to your to that I should make this statement: My resignation as director was distinctly a forced resignation.

"At first conversation I had with Secretary Redfield on the subject. I told him that I would, of course, resign whenever he desired, but that I hoped I might be permitted to remain, as I was much interested in the work and considered myself reasonably qualified, especially by reason of the experience already gained in the position. He at once told me that the administration had decided that it wanted to make a change—I believe "to create a vacancy there", were the words used.

"The next I heard about the matter was the announcement in the press that the name of my successor had been sent to the senate. I thereupon wrote out my resignation. I prefer not to be quoted, but if you consider it necessary, you are at liberty to do so."

Again Mr. Hughes gave the case where an eminent scientist occupying an important technical place in the bureau of Coast and Geodetic Surveys, a position calling for high scientific knowledge and experience, was forced out to make room for another absurdly incompetent but very hungry Democrat, to wit, one Jones, a stockbreeder! Naturally Jones knows nothing about the higher mathematics, possess none of the special, technical acquirements necessary to make geodetic surveys.

Mr. Hughes accuses the president with seriously disregarding of the civil service laws, that noble Republican reform that seeks to make government more efficient—to lift the civil service out of the miserable Slough of Despond wherein it sinks when the good old Democratic theory prevails with its odious maxim, "to the victors belong the spoils of office." He sums up Mr. Wilson's assaults upon this great reform law as follows:

"In the year ending about April, 1916, there had been removed from the operation of the civil service rules by special executive exemption about 104. That of those 104, twenty were appointed without requesting the opinion of the civil service commission. That in twenty-two cases the civil service commission was asked for its opinion and approved, and that in sixty-two cases the executive order was made directly in the teeth of the disapproval of the civil service commission."

But why find fault with Mr. Redfield for making this grotesque misappointment to office when the president himself chose for that highly important cabinet position, the portfolio of the Navy, the editor of a small country newspaper down in North Carolina, who tho at the start admitting he knew absolutely nothing about the navy, has since had the sublime impudence pigheadedly to pit his crass ignorance against the views of the most learned and experienced old officers in the Navy!

How quietly, yet relentlessly Mr. Hughes draws his scorching pictures, true to the life, of the endless blunderings, at home and abroad, of the president and his cabinet!

The thick and thin party organ are frantically rushing to the defence of Mr. Wilson's foolish policies, some of which, candid Democratic journals admit to be without explanation or excuse. The FACTS hurt, and so the most these organs can do is to yell and throw dirt at Mr. Hughes.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 1 of Article 9, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, in Relation to Corporations.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met (two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring therein:)

Section 1. That Section 1 of Article 9 of the constitution of the State of Delaware be amended by striking out all of Section 1 of said Article 9, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Section 1. No corporation shall hereafter be created, amended, renewed or revived by special act, but only by or under general law, nor shall any existing corporate charter be amended, renewed, or revived by special act, but only by or under general law; but the foregoing provisions shall not apply to municipal corporations, banks, trust companies possessing banking power, or corporations for charitable, penal, reformatory, or educational purposes, sustained in whole or in part by the State, all of which said last mentioned corporations shall be created, amended, renewed or revived only by special act, and shall possess only those powers, rights, privileges and franchises conferred by the special act creating, amending, renewing or reviving them, and shall not merge or consolidate with any other corporation except upon the consent and approval of the General Assembly, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House thereof concurring therein. The General Assembly shall, by general law, provide for the revocation or forfeiture of the charters of all corporations for the abuse, misuse or non-use of their corporate powers, privileges or franchises. Any proceeding for such revocation or forfeiture shall be taken by the Attorney-General, as may be provided by law. No general incorporation law, nor any special act of incorporation, shall be enacted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly, and with a reserved power of amendment, revocation or repeal by the General Assembly with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House thereof."

COLEN FERGUSON,
President of the Senate.
CHARLES H. GRANTLAND,
Speaker of the House.

Approved March 16th, 1915.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Governor.

I, Geo. H. Hall, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Senate Bill No. 95, entitled "An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 1 of Article 9, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, in Relation to Corporations," as the same appears on the enrolled Bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor March sixteenth, A. D. 1915, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this twenty-seventh day of July, in the [SEAL] year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen.

GEO. H. HALL,
Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

J. C. Stuckert's Office, in St. Georges

August 28th, September 4th, 25th; October 9th, 23d; November 6th, 20th; December 11th and 27th. From 9 A.M. to 12 M.

Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City

August 26th, September 9th, 30th; October 14th, 28th; November 11th, 25th; December 9th and 30th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood

August 21st, September 25th, October 16th, November 27th, December 18th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended:

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

J. C. STUCKERT
Collector for Red Lion Hundred.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, AUG. 26th, 1916
From 1 to 3 P. M.

S. A. DAVID'S RESIDENCE, FOREST, DEL
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30th, 1916
From 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

HARRY S WOODKEEPER,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS
—OF—
APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY MONDAY.
During AUG., 1916,
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

W. S. MONEY,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

Hotel Channell

Illinois and Pacific Aves.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

is situated in the heart of the most fashionable part of Atlantic City. It is centrally located and is midway between all stations and within a stones throw of the largest concrete 17 story resort hotel in the world.

Reasonable Rates. Open Surroundings.

Hotel Channell has a Beach Front View, with a capacity of 250. Steam heat, running water, and private baths.

The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and renovation during the past Winter with more private baths and running water It is one of the best modern Price Family Hotels in the City, noted for its excellent table and best of service.

Doors and windows screened in summer. Bathing allowed from the hotel.

Why not hit the trail and come and spend the Lenten season with us.

Write for booklet to get terms. 17th season. Yours Respectfully,
A. C. CHANNELL,
Owner and Prop

Farms for Sale!

Acres	Price
249	$ 20,000
450	22,000
350	18,000
187	25,000
300	15,000
160	15,000
291	11,000
172	10,000
41	7,200
120	6,000
80	4,000
90	10,000
150	6,300
200	11,000
110	9,500
100	5,700
138	6,500
202	7,000
75	3,100
349	16,000
18	1,000
200	10,000
120	12,000
80	10,000
120	8,000
75	8,000
200	17,000
280	16,000
100	7,000
311	21,000
160	16,000
115	6,000

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.

Shoe Reparing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN
Kates' old stand, East Main St.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY ecretary and Treasurer

—INCORPORATED 1847—

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.

Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over

$700,000.00

Present Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over

$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS

WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend.

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

CASH STORE

GROCERIES

I am buying at a cash wholesale house because I can do better. I will sell to you for the cash, so you can do better.

JUST A LINE TO THE WIVES

Tell your husband where to take your eggs and poultry. Eggs, cash 24c, in trade 26c.
Sugar 8c lb. Special Prices on Flour.
Atlantic Refining Co's Gasoline 25c.

JOHN HELDMYER, Jr.
Corner Broad and Main Streets
Phone 223 Middletown, Del.

Choice Meats

I keep on hand constantly all of the best grades of FRESH and SALT MEATS. Special brand of select MAJESTIC HAMS. Choice City dressed Beef, home dressed Veal and Lamb.

Special cut price on 20 lbs. or over of all Beef sold in our store. We solicit a call and inspection of our Meats.

Jos. R. Heldmyer,
N. Broad St. Middletown, Del.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

NOTICE!

The Assessment of United School Districts, Nos. 60, 60½ and 94 is now complete, and a copy of the same is posted at the Town Commissioners' Office in the town of Middletown.

A committee of the Board of Education will sit the Academy in said town on Thursday, July 27th, 1916, at 2 P. M., to hear appeals and to make additions and corrections to said assessment.

Telephone Service of To-morrow

1923

IN almost prophetic vision, forty years ago, enabled Alexander Graham Bell and his fellow pioneers to conceive that mammoth network of telephonic communication which now binds together the cities of the land, each with every other.

The purpose of the first Bell Company was to provide telephone communication in and between "all the States and foreign countries," and so did these pioneers build, ever with an eye to the future. Invention has piled upon invention, betterment has crowded betterment; the telephone has spanned the continent and the oceans! Such is still the unchanging progress! While only recently Chief Engineer John J. Carty of the Bell System said: "No one can tell how far away are the limits of the telephone art. I firmly believe * * that some day we will build up a world telephone system, which will join all of the people of the earth into one brotherhood."

There is no such thing as success unless there be a great compelling ideal and purpose towards which to strive! When, as in the Bell System, that striving is realized even in the little things of service, there can be no doubt as to the continued accomplishment of to-morrow.

THE DIAMOND STATE TELEPHONE CO.,
E. P. BARDO, District Manager,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

The Women's College of Delaware

New buildings. Large campus. Home life. Expenses low.

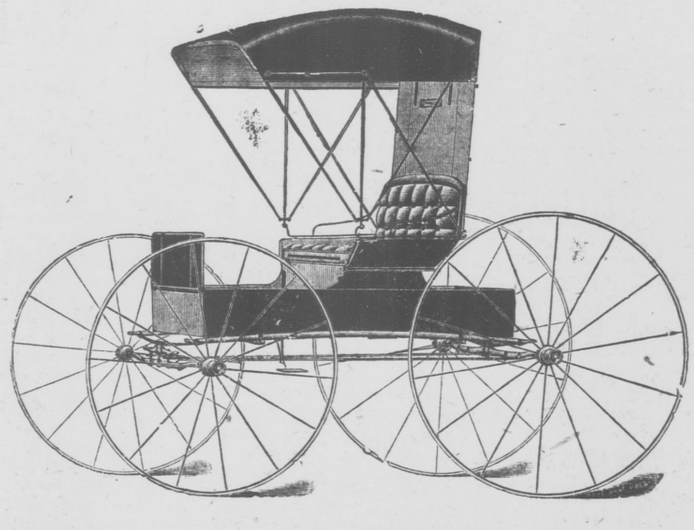
Courses leading to degrees (four years):

ARTS AND SCIENCE
AGRICULTURE
EDUCATION
HOME ECONOMICS

Courses leading to certificates (two years):

Educaton
Home Economcs

For catalogue and information, write to
MISS WINIFRED J. ROBINSON, Dean
Newark, Delaware



All the best makes of High and Medium grade Carriages in stock at all times

J. F. McWhorter & Son

MIDDLETOWN DELAWARE

—NOTED FOR ITS TABLE—

MILLER COTTAGE and ANNEX
9 to 15 North Georgia Ave. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
CAPACITY 250

The Popular Hotel in America's Most Popular Resort

Cleanliness and comfort are imperative features. Distinctive advantages are offered to our guests at prices that appeal to a majority of visitors. Exhorbitant or prohibitive rates are never charged.

$1.25 to $1.50 PER DAY $7.00 and $8.00 PER WEEK

American plan. Lighted throughout by electricity. Hot and cold water baths. Ask some one in your town about us who has stopped here. Write for booklet.

EMERSON CROUTHAMEL, Manager.

The Transcript $1.00

PER YEAR

Building Material

Builders
Hardware
and COAL

Short & Walls Lumber Co.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

VITAL WHEAT NEEDS WILL BRING SUCCESS

Leaving Undone Any One of Four Necessary Steps Means Partial Failure.

If there are four essential and necessary steps in growing a crop, and we follow three and neglect one, often we might just as well have omitted the three since a poor crop is certain to follow. Whoever uses good seed, prepares a fine, firm seed bed, uses lime, but neglects to supply wheat with available plant food in sufficient quantities will not harvest the largest number of bushels of best quality wheat.

You cannot grow strong, sturdy wheat plants from a sluggish start. The tiny plants need assistance from germination to maturity. The roots take up in solution ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash. These plant food elements are found in the soil, being gradually available to the crop; the deficiency of plant food is supplied through fertilizers. They are carried to the growing leaves, and under the action of sunlight, are manufactured into plant cell material that makes plant growth. Ammonia is the food that helps baby plants by giving them a dark green color and producing stalk growth. Plenty of available ammonia in the fertilizer gives the young plants a running start.

Harris in Cornell University Bulletin 352 states:

"The number of kernels of wheat per pot increased with the fertilizer."

Filling the Kernels.

Wheat is grown primarily for the grain. Phosphoric acid is the plant food that is most intimately concerned with forming and filling the kernels. Late in June or early in July, the tiny wheat flowers open and become fertile and the new wheat berries begin to develop. The time between the flowers becoming fertile and the complete filling of the kernels is very short—not over ten days or two weeks in most cases. As the kernel contains 75 per cent. of the phosphoric acid of the plant, this plant food ingredient plays a very important part in filling the kernel and making the crop.

Thatcher holds that the relative protein content of grain is determined chiefly, if not wholly, by the rapidity of ripening of the kernel. Thus it is easily seen that the amount of phosphoric acid available for plant food at this time may determine the quality and yield of the crop.

Strengthening Straw.

The third essential plant food, potash, gives strength to the straw, assists in the transportation and laying down of the starch in the kernel and along with phosphoric acid plumps the grain. If the kernels are shriveled or small, the straw weak and inclined to lodge, more potash should be applied in the fertilizer. Available ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash are the three plant foods applied in fertilizers. They cause plant or stalk growth, form heavy, plump kernels, hasten maturity and make strong straw, insure good clover catches and quality wheat. Fertilizers should be selected of such an analysis as will make up for the deficiencies of the available plant food in the soil and supply the special needs of the wheat under various farm conditions. Best results will be secured by using 200 to 400 pounds of fertilizer on loam or clay soils analyzing 2 to 4 per cent ammonia, 8 to 12 per cent. phosphoric acid and 2 to 4 per cent. potash. On sandy or poor soils more ammonia should be used. Owing to the war conditions making potash scarce and high priced, a much smaller percentage of potash is advisable until these abnormal conditions adjust themselves.

Fertilizers give crops a quick start, strengthen straw, hasten maturity, better the quality and increase yields and profits.

Feed Vegetables Several Times

For years hundreds of successful truck-growers have been making one, two or even more applications of fertilizer on crops each year with profit. The method gains favor because it is a money-maker. Sweet corn, beans, cabbage, tomatoes and a host of other crops benefit greatly by this practice. Apply with a cultivator attachment, five-hole grain drill or fertilizer bugle. If crops are slow in starting use a fertilizer containing more than 1 to 2 per cent ammonia. To hasten maturity and to improve quality, use a fertilizer containing 8 to 12 per cent phosphoric acid. If soil is muck, or if for a root crop, apply a fertilizer containing more than 2 per cent potash.

Applying Fertilizers On Wheat

1. Apply all the fertilizer through the fertilizer attachment of the grain drill at seeding time.

2. If you have no drill with fertilizer attachment apply all through broadcast lime and fertilizer distributor.

Be sure to work the fertilizer into the soil thoroughly before sowing wheat.

One of the first reforms proposed by the Women's War Economy League of London is to induce the people to try to get along without sweetmeats Other needed economies relate to the $35,000,000 spent annually in motor cars, motor cycles and cycles and $20,000,000 in imported gasoline. Britain spends also $15,000,000 on skins and furs, $7,500,000 on ornamental feathers, $85,000,000 on silks, $25,000,000 on wines and spirits and nearly $40,000,000 on tobacco.

HOW PARSON BROWN HELPED FARMERS

Studied Up Life History of Hessian Fly and Found Preventive Measures Advocated By U. S. Department of Agriculture

"Mary, I've simply got to find out what the Hessian Fly is and what it does and why all the farmers are continually talking about it without seeming to do anything else," said Parson Brown to his wife, the other evening as he returned from a trip through the country-side. "I'm going to write to the Department of Agriculture and the state experiment station and see if I cannot find out about the pest."

The letters were sent and a few days later several bulletins were received by the Parson, who took them into his study and read them thoroughly several times. He learned the habits of the Fly, that the eggs hatch in the late fall, and that the young must have tender young wheat plants upon which to feed and deposit themselves, else they die. Finally in Farmers' Bulletin 640, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, he read the following statement:

"All practical measures to combat the fly must necessarily be in the nature of preventatives, looking (1) to the elimination of the pest in the young plants in the fall, and (2) to the increasing of the vigor of the young plants in order to enable them to counteract the insect's efforts when present. Under the first come late sowing, rotation of crops, burning of the old stubble, and the destruction of volunteer wheat. Under the second should be classed the enrichment of the soil, its thorough preparation, and selecting and properly sowing the best seed."

In the same bulletin, he found a discussion of the value of some quick acting fertilizer as a preventive measure. The second statement was the following:

"The application broadcast of some quick acting fertilizer containing a large percentage of phosphate (phosphorus) made as soon as general infestation is apparent will cause the plants to tiller more freely and give them sufficient vigor to withstand the winter and thus increase the number of healthy stems the following spring. . . . While it may seem 'far fetched' to bring forward as a preventive measure the enrichment of the soil, a fertile soil will produce plants that will withstand with little injury attacks that will prove disastrous to plants growing on an impoverished or thin soil. . . . It is also on the thin or impoverished soils that the difficulty of sowing late enough to evade the fall attack and at the same time secure a growth sufficient to withstand the winter is encountered, and whatever can be done to obviate this difficulty will constitute a preventive measure."

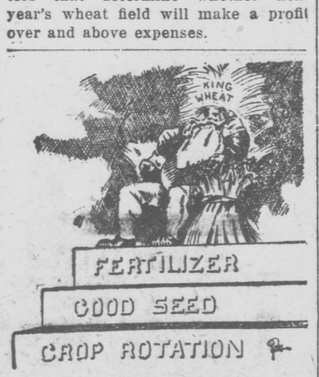
"Mary, I've not only found out about the Hessian Fly, but I've found out how the Government advises that the pest be combatted, and I'm going to get a supply of these bulletins and put the proposition up to the farmers in this community," said Parson Brown. So during the next week, he spent much of his time talking Hessian Fly to the farmers, and the indications are that his work is going to mean more and better wheat per acre in that county.

BEAT YOUR WHEAT YIELDS!

FARMERS RAISING OVER 30 BUSHELS PER ACRE PROFIT FROM THEIR SEASON'S WORK.

The indicated average yield of wheat for 1916 is reported by the United States Department of Agriculture to be only 14.1 bushels per acre compared with 16.9 bushels per acre last year. Nine million less acres are in wheat and a decrease in total yield of three hundred million bushels less than last year is predicted. Wheat is a high priced crop and every bushel counts.

Weather conditions during the remainder of the current season will have an effect upon the yields. The early handling of the crop, including the plowing, preparation of the seed bed, the kind of seed used, the attention given to the fertility of the soil and to the supplying of plantfood to give the crop a good start and carry it along to maturity, are among the factors that determine whether next year's wheat field will make a profit over and above expenses.



The federal bureau of fisheries has issued a bulletin describing the oyster as a food product that has not increased in cost for twenty years. If the demand for oysters is not proportionately as great as it used to be perhaps the reason is that so much variety is offered to consumers of canned foods at the present day. There was a time when oysters had the field almost entirely to themselves.

Nervous?—Need Paddling.

It is considered beneficial to be whipped or "spanked," provided it is done mechanically. In the mechanotherapy departments of up-to-date institutions, the "whipping post," a mechanical device for therapeutic paddling, is an accredited healing machine.

You are whipped by straps of heavy cloth or leather attached to two rapidly revolving posts. When you take the treatment you step backward into the flying whips and receive their blows upon your legs, back, abdomen or chest, depending upon the malady from which you are suffering.

The impact of the straps is just sufficient to set the blood in free circulation. There is no smarting, stinging sensation because the straps are broad enough to eliminate any possibility of a cutting blow. You are paddled rather than lashed. The "whipping post" is valuable in many types of nervousness.—Popular Science.

Trees and Faces.

You can tell a good many interesting things about a tree just by looking at it. Sometimes it leans far over in one direction because a careless foot trod upon it long ago. Sometimes all the branches point one way, and this tells us what sort of winds it had to face when it was a sapling. People who know about trees can tell almost the whole history of one by looking it over.

But trees are not the only things whose life story is written upon them where everyone can read it. Every day your thoughts and your acts are writing a record on your faces. The boy who is overbearing, and the girl who is peevish and fretful, may try to hide these faults from those outside their homes, but it cannot be done. Little lines are coming about the eyes and lips which tell the whole story as plainly as words could do it. Be careful that the record they write upon your face is of thoughts and acts that are loving and kind.

WOULD HAVE MEANT MUCH

England Offered to Trade Gibraltar for Florida, but the Deal Was Not Made.

You know that for everlasting stability and stubborn resistance there is nothing in the world like Gibraltar Did you ever hear of a curious little bargain, which was never consummated, but in which that great rock at the mouth of the Mediterranean figured as part of the price? It had to do with an important part of our country, and yet it is seldom mentioned in any of our histories, says a writer in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The impregnable fortress was fought over by the Spaniards and the Moors for two centuries, and it came in for the keen interest of Oliver Cromwell, who thundered at the British the fact that if they ever hoped to become the dominating sea power of the world they must control the Mediterranean from Gibraltar. This great necessity was never lost sight of, but a suitable pretext did not arise until the war of the Spanish succession, when England and France were at each other's throat for the mastery of Europe.

Under Admiral Sir George Brooks the British fleet made an unexpected attack on the Spanish defenses and captured Gibraltar in 1704. Presently the English sickened of their bargain. That was long before the digging of the Suez canal by the French and the Egyptians, and the cost of maintaining the rocky fortress appeared to be out of all proportion to its worth. When Spain was approached by Napoleon for the purchase of Florida, as a blow at England from the western theater of the Anglo-French war, England offered to trade Gibraltar for Florida. Had the trade taken place, England would not have become the mistress of the sea.

The Transcript $1.00

Howard Watches
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY
Middletown, - Delaware

If you wish to dispose of your farm to the best advantage Write Today to J. Waters Russell, Real Estate Broker, Chestertown, Md. I handle farms particularly in Kent, Cecil, and the upper Maryland and Delaware peninsula.

FORD, The Universal Car

New Prices August 1st, 1916

CHASSIS - - -	$325
RUNABOUT - -	$345
TOURING CAR -	$360

F. O. B. DETROIT

We Have Cars for Immediate Delivery

HUDSON SUPER-SIX

We have on hand for immediate delivery one Hudson Super-Six Touring Car $1,475. F. O. B. Detroit. "THE ENDURANCE CAR."

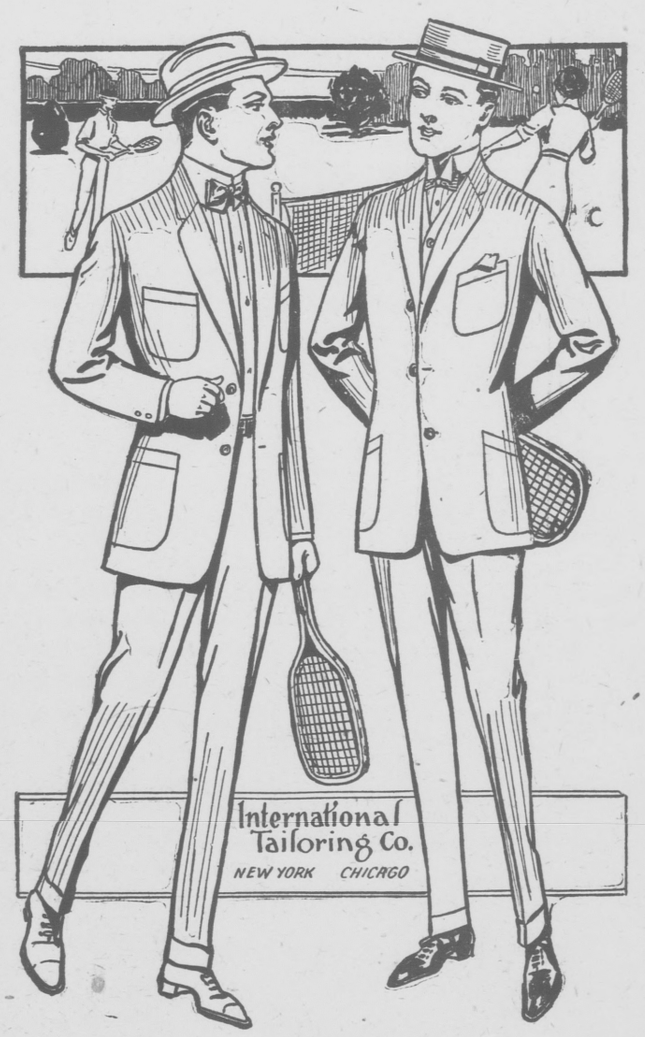
BURRIS GARAGE, South Broad St.
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
Sixth and Market Sts., Wilmington, Del.
Capital, $600,000. Surplus, $900,000.

Our Trust Certificates of Deposit are an Excellent Investment—as good as Paid-up Life Insurance Policies. They are issued in denominations of $100, $200, $500 and $1,000 and bear 4 per cent. interest. These Certificates have Coupons attached, representing the interest, which can be cut off every six months, and on presentation will be paid by the Company.

Officers:
Benj. Nields, Pres. — L. Scott Townsend, Vice-Pres.
John S. Rossell, Vice-Pres. — Harry J. Ellison, Secy.
Levi L. Maloney, Treasurer.

CLEARANCE SALE



A complete and comprehensive display of all the newest and best styles in Summer apparel for men, young men and boys. Our display this Summer is of special interest to every man and boy in this vicinity because the qualities are unusually good, the new models exhibit in a very pleasing way the latest style creations and the prices are less than equal quality has cost heretofore.

So it will be with more than ordinary enthusiasm that we will greet you on the day of our formal Summer show day. We know you will enjoy the pleasure of genuine satisfaction that comes from seeing something you need priced so very reasonable that you can easily afford to buy it.

Now, we welcome you to come a'visiting—get acquainted as it were—with the many new things we have in men's wear for the Summer.

Summer Suits

Your new Summer suit is the most important purchase of clothing you will make and so its important that you find out where you can get the most for your money.

That is the one big idea back of this Opening Day Display. We want to show you what excellent quality, and style, and value we can give you for your money. Then when you are ready to buy you will know where you can get the most for your money.

As a suggestion of what you may expect to find here, we offer for your special consideration the Meltsner brand clothing.

Each suit in this store is worth every penny we ask for it—and we will not sell you a suit that we cannot guarantee to you fully and unequivocally.

The models we are showing are very dressy and neat in appearance. Be sure to see them opening day.

Boys' warm weather furnishings are here in assortments that make it easy to find just whatever you want and at prices you can easily afford to pay when you consider the excellence of the quality.

Raincoats

These handy garments are especially desirable for summer and fall wear. They are light, won't wrinkle easy, and protect you completely in any ordinary summer storm.

Shirts

Shirts — say, men, I have the best lot of shirts ever put into a store. Every pattern and every style I selected myself, and I know you will not have any trouble in finding any number that you like Priced, according to quality. 50c to $1.50

Knee Pants

Boys certainly do wear out a lot of pants in the summer—but many parents have learned from actual experience that the pants from this store give more real hard wear for the money than any they have tried before. Come opening day and look them over 50c to $1.50.

Trousers

Summer's the time when an extra pair of trousers comes in handy, so I bought a very large line to allow you an ample selection to choose from, $1.75 to $5.00

THE GLOBE CLOTHING STORE, Inc.
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Beyond the Frontier

By RANDALL PARRISH

A Romance of Early Days in the Middle West

Author of "Keith of the Border," "My Lady of Doubt," "The Maid of the Forest," etc.

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SYNOPSIS.

—8—

Adele la Chesnayne, a belle of New France, is among conspirators at her uncle's house. Cassion, the commissaire, has enlisted her Uncle Chevet's aid against La Salle. D'Artigny, La Salle's friend, offers his services as guide to Cassion's party on the journey to the wilderness. The uncle informs Adele that he has betrothed her to Cassion and forbids her to see D'Artigny again. In Quebec Adele visits her friend, Sister Celeste, who brings D'Artigny to her. She tells him her story and he vows to release her from the bargain with Cassion. D'Artigny leaves promising to see her at the dance. Cassion escorts Adele to the hall. She meets the governor, La Barre, and hears him warn the commissaire against D'Artigny. D'Artigny's ticket to the ball has been recalled, but he gains entrance by the window. Adele informs him of the governor's words to Cassion. For her eavesdropping at the ball Adele is ordered by the governor to marry Cassion at once and to accompany him to the Illinois country. He summons Chevet and directs that he atttend them on the journey. They leave in the boats. Adele's future depending on the decision of D'Artigny whom she now knows she loves. Cassion and D'Artigny have words. Uncle Chevet for the first time hears that his niece is an heiress, and begins to suspect Cassion's motives. Adele refuses to permit her husband to share her sleeping quarters. Chevet agrees to help her. She talks secretly to D'Artigny, but he declines to give her active aid against her husband.

Bad luck frequently comes in bunches. Adele has been buffeted by fate for months, nay for several years. In this fight against Commissaire Cassion she needs direly every aid she can muster, yet one after another her sources of help fall away. This is a thrilling installment, which describes how she receives two serious shocks. One of them blackens her love affair. The other frightens her.

Cassion finds his wife alone on the hill and discovers a man's footprints. He accuses her angrily.

CHAPTER XI—Continued.

"The print is fresh, not ancient, and none of the men from my camp have come this way."

He strode forward across the narrow open space and disappeared into the fringe of trees bordering the edge of the bluff. It would have been easy for me to depart, to escape to the security of the tent below, but curiosity held me motionless. I knew what he would discover, and preferred to face the consequences where I was free to answer him face to face. I wished him to be suspicious, to feel that he had a rival; I would fan his jealousy to the very danger point. Nor had I long to wait. Forth from the shade of the trees he burst and came toward me, his face white, his eyes blazing.

"'Tis the fellow I thought," he burst forth, "and he went down the face of the bluff yonder. So you dared to have tryst with him?"

"With whom, monsieur?"

"D'Artigny, the young fool! Do you think me blind? Did I not know you were together in Quebec? What are you laughing at?"

"I was not laughing, monsieur. Your ridiculous charge does not amuse me. I am a woman; you insult me; I am your wife; you charge me with indiscretion. If you think to win me with such cowardly insinuations you know little of my nature. I will not talk with you, nor discuss the matter. I return to the camp."

His hands clinched as though he had the throat of an enemy between them, but angry as he was, some vague doubt restrained him.

"Mon dieu! I'll fight the dog!"

"D'Artigny, you mean? 'Tis his trade, I hear, and he is good at it."

"Bah! a bungler of the woods. I doubt if he ever crossed blades with a swordsman. But mark you this, madame, the lad feels my steel if ever you so much as speak to him again."

There was contempt in my eyes, nor did I strive to disguise it.

"Am I your wife, monsieur, or your slave?"

"My wife, and I know how to hold you! Mon dieu! but you shall learn that lesson. I was a fool to ever give the brat place in the boats. La Barre warned me that he would make trouble. Now I tell you what will occur if you play false with me."

"You may spare your threats—they weigh nothing. The Sieur d'Artigny is my friend, and I shall address him when it pleases me. With whatever quarrel may arise between you I have no interest. Let that suffice, and now I bid you good night, monsieur."

He made no effort to halt me, nor to follow, and I made my way down the darkening path, without so much as turning my head to observe his movements. It was almost like a play to me, and I was reckless of the consequences, intent only on my purpose.

In the early dawn we broke camp as usual, except that chosen boatmen guided the emptied canoes through the rapids, while the others of the party made portage along the rough shore. In the smooth water above we all embarked again, and won slow way against the current. The advance company had departed before our arrival, nor did I again obtain glimpse of D'Artigny for many days.

I would not say that Cassion purposely kept us apart, for the arrangement might have been the same had I not been of the party, yet the only communication between the two divisions occurred when some messenger brought back warning of dangerous water ahead. Usually this messenger was an Indian, but once D'Artigny himself came and guided our canoes through a torrent of white, raging water, amid a maze of murderous rocks. During these days and weeks Cassion treated me with consideration and outward respect. Not that he failed to talk freely, and to boast of his exploits and adventures, yet he refrained from laying hand on me, nor did he once refer to the incident of the bluff.

Nor was the journey lacking in interest or adventure. Never shall I forget the charm of those days and nights, amid which we made slow and toilsome passage through the desolate wilderness, ever gaining new leagues to the westward. Only twice in weeks did we encounter human beings—once a camp of Indians on the shore of a lake, and once a Capuchin monk, alone but for a single voyageur as companion, passed us upon the river. And when, at last, we made the long portage, tramping through the dark forest aisles, bearing on our shoulders heavy loads, scarcely able to see the sun even at midday through the leafy screen of leaves, and came forth at twilight on the shores of the mighty lake, no words can express the raptures with which I stood and gazed across that expanse of heaving, restless water. The men launched their canoes upon the surface and made camp in the edge of the forest, but I could not move, could not restrain my eyes, until darkness descended and left all before me a void.

It was scarcely more than daybreak when we broke camp and headed our canoes out into the lake. With the dawn, and the glint of sunlight over the waters, much of my dread departed, and I could appreciate the wild song of delight with which our Indian paddlers bent to their work. The sharp-prowed canoes swept through the waters swiftly, no longer battling against a current, and the shore line ever in view was fascinating in its green foliage. We kept close to the northern shore, and soon found passage amid numerous islands, forest covered, but with high, rocky outlines.

For four days we coasted thus, never out of sight of shore, and usually with islands between us and the main body of water. In all that time we had no sign of man—not even a wisp of smoke, nor heard the crack of distant rifle. About us extended loneliness and desolation, great waters never still, vast forests grim and somber, tall, menacing rocks, bright-colored in the sun.

As last we left the chain of islands behind, and one morning struck out from the shore into the waste of waters, the prows of the canoes turned westward, the steersman guiding our course by the sun. For several hours we were beyond view of land, with naught to rest the eye upon save the gray sea, and then, when it was nearly night, we reached the shore and beached our canoes at St. Ignace.

So much had been said of St. Ignace, and so long had the name been familiar throughout New France, that my first view of the place brought me bitter disappointment.

The miserable little village was upon a point of land, originally covered with heavy growth of forest. A bit of this had been rudely cut, the rotting stumps still standing, and from the timber a dozen rough log houses had been constructed facing the lake. A few rods back, on slightly higher land, was a log chapel and a house, somewhat more pretentious than the others, in which the priests lodged. The whole aspect of the place was peculiarly desolate and depressing, facing that vast waste of water, the black forest shadows behind, and those rotting stumps in the foreground.

Nor was our welcome one to make the heart rejoice. Scarce a dozen persons gathered at the beach to aid us in making landing, rough engages mostly, and not among them all a face familiar. It was only later, when two priests from the mission came hurrying forward, that we were greeted by cordial speech. These invited a few of us to become guests at the mission house, and assigned the remainder of our party to vacant huts.

Cassion, Chevet and Pere Allouez accompanied me as I walked beside a young priest up the beaten path, but D'Artigny was left behind with the men. I overheard Cassion order him to remain, but he added some word in lower voice, which brought a flush of anger into the younger man's face, although he merely turned on his heel without reply.

We remained at St. Ignace three days, busily engaged in repairing our canoes and rendering them fit for the long voyage yet before us. From this point we were to venture on treacherous waters, as yet scarcely explored, the shores inhabited by savage, unknown tribes, with not a white man in all the long distance from Green Bay to the Chicago portage. Once I got out the map and traced the distance, feeling sick at heart as I thus realized more clearly the weary journey.

Those were dull, lonely days I passed in the desolate mission house, while the others were busy at their various tasks. Only at night time, or as they straggled in to their meals, did I see anyone but Pere Allouez, who was always close at hand, a silent shadow from whose presence I could not escape. I visited the priest's garden, climbed the rocks overlooking the water and even ventured into the dark forest, but he was ever beside me, suave but insistent on doing his master's will. The only glimpse I had of D'Artigny was at a distance, for not once did he approach the mission house. So I was glad enough when the canoes were ready, and all preparations made for departure.

Yet we were not destined to escape thus easily from St. Ignace. Of what occurred I must write as it happened to me then, and not as its full significance became later clear to my understanding. It was after nightfall when Cassion returned to the mission house. The lights were burning on the table, and the three priests were rather impatiently waiting their evening meal, occasionally exchanging brief sentences, or peering out through the open window toward the dark water.

Cassion came in alone, yet I observed nothing strange about his appearance, except that he failed to greet me with the usual attempt at gallantry, although his sharp eyes swept our faces as he closed the door, and stared about the room.

"What! not eaten yet?" he exclaimed. "I anticipated my fate to be a lonely meal, for the rascals worked like snails, and I would not leave them rest until all was finished. Faith, the odor is appetizing, and I am hungry as a bear."

The younger priest waved his hand to the servant yet asked softly:

"Monsieur Chevet—he is delayed also?"

"He will sup with his men tonight," returned Cassion shortly, seating himself on the bench. "The sergeant keeps guard of the canoes, and Chevet will be useful with those off duty."

The man ate as though nearly famished, his ready tongue unusually silent, and at the conclusion of the meal, appeared so fatigued that I made early excuse to withdraw so he might rest in comfort, climbing the ladder in one corner to my own bed beneath the eaves. This apartment, whose only advantage was privacy, was no more than a narrow space between the sloping rafters of the roof, unfurnished, but with a small window in the end, closed by a wooden shutter. A partition of axe-hewn planks divided this attic into two compartments, thus composing the priests' sleeping chambers. While I was there they both occupied the one to the south, Cassion, Chevet and Pere Allouez resting in the main room below.

As I lowered the trap in the floor, shutting out the murmur of voices, I was conscious of no desire to sleep, my mind busily occupied with possibilities of the morrow. I opened the window and seated myself on the floor gazing out at the night. Below extended the priests' garden, and beyond the dark gloom of forest depths.

The way of egress was easy—a mere step to the flat roof of the kitchen, the dovetailed logs of which afforded a ladder to the ground. I had no object in such adventure, but a restless impulse urged me, and, almost before I realized my action, I was upon the ground. Avoiding the gleam of light which streamed from the open window of the room below, I crossed the garden and reached the path leading downward to the shore. From this point I could perceive the wide sweep of water, showing silvery in the dim moonlight, and detect the darker rim of the land. There was fire on the point below the huts, and its red glare afforded glimpses of the canoes—mere blurred outlines—and occasionally the figure of a man, only recognizable as he moved.

I was still staring at this dim picture when some noise, other than the wind, startled me and I drew silently back behind a great stump to avoid discovery. My thought was that someone had left the mission house—Cassion perhaps with final orders to those on the beach—but a moment later I realized my mistake, yet only crouched lower in the shadow—a man was advancing from the black concealment of the woods and crossing the open space.

He moved cautiously, yet boldly enough, and his movements were not those of an Indian, although the low bushes between us and the house

The Way of Egress Was Easy.

shadow, prevented my distinguishing more than his mere outline. It was only when he lifted his head into the gleam of light, and took hasty survey through the window of the scene within, that I recognized the face of D'Artigny. He lingered scarcely a moment, evidently satisfied with what he saw, and then drew silently back, hesitating a brief space, as though debating his next movement.

I waited breathless, wondering what his purpose could be, half inclined to intercept and question him. Was he seeking to serve my cause? to learn the truth of my relationship with Cassion? or did he have some other object, some personal feud in which he sought revenge? The first thought sent the warm blood leaping through my veins; the second left me shivering as if with sudden chill.

Even as I stood, besitating, uncertain, he turned and retraced his steps along the same path of his approach, passing me not ten steps away and vanishing into the wood. I thought he paused at the edge and bent down, yet before I found voice or determination to stop him, he had disappeared. My courage returned, spurred by curiosity. Why should he take so roundabout a way to reach the shore? What was that black, shapeless thing he had paused to examine? I could see something there, dark and motionless, though to my eyes no more than a shadow.

I ventured toward it, creeping behind the bushes bordering the path, conscious of an odd fear as I drew closer. Yet it was not until I emerged from the fringe of shrubbery that even the faintest conception of what the object was I saw occurred to me. Then I stopped, frozen by horror, for I confronted a dead body.

For an instant I could not utter a sound or move a muscle of my body. My hands clung convulsively to a nearby branch, thus supporting me erect in spite of trembling limbs and I stared at the gruesome object, black and almost shapeless in the moonlight. Only part of the trunk was revealed, the lower portion concealed by bushes, yet I could no longer doubt it was a man's body—a large, heavily built man, his hat still crushed on his head, but with face turned away.

What courage overcame my horror and urged me forward I cannot tell; I seemed impelled by some power not my own, a vague fear of recognition tugging at my heart. I crept nearer, almost inch by inch, trembling at every noise, dreading to discover the truth. At last I could perceive the ghastly features—the dead man was Hugo Chevet.

I nerved myself to the effort, and turned the body sufficiently to enable me to discover the wound—he had been pierced by a knife from behind; had fallen, no doubt, without uttering a cry, dead ere he struck the ground. Then it was murder, foul murder, a blow in the back. Why had the deed been done? What spirit of revenge, of hatred, of fear, could have led to such an act? I got again to my feet, staring about through the weird moonlight, every nerve throbbing, as I thought to grip the fact and find its cause. Slowly I drew back, shrinking in growing terror from the corpse, until I was safely in the priest's garden. There I paused irresolute, my dazed, benumbed brain beginning to grasp the situation and assert itself.

CHAPTER XII.

The Murder of Chevet

Who had killed him? What should I do? These were the two questions haunting my mind, and becoming more and more insistent. The light still burned in the mission house, and I could picture the scene within—the three priests reading, or talking softly to each other, and Cassion asleep on his bench in the corner, wearied with the day.

I could not understand, could not imagine a cause, and yet the assassin must have been D'Artigny. How else could I account for his presence there in the night, his efforts at concealment, his bending over the dead body, and then hurrying away without sounding an alarm. The evidence against the man seemed conclusive, and yet I would not condemn. There might be other reasons for his silence, for his secret presence, and if I rushed into the house, proclaiming my discovery and confessing what I had seen, he would be left without defense.

Shrinking, shuddering at every shadow, at every sound, my nerves throbbing with agony, I managed to drag my body up the logs, and in through the window. I was safe there, but there was no banishing from memory what I had seen—what I knew lay yonder in the wood shadow. I sank to the floor, clutching the sill, my eyes staring through the moonlight. Once I thought I saw a man's indistinct figure move across an open space, and once I heard voices far away.

I do not know that I was called, yet when I awoke a faint light proclaiming the dawn was in the sky, and sounds of activity reached my ears from the room below. I felt tired and cramped from my unnatural position, but hastened to join the others. The morning meal was already on the table, and we ate as usual, no one mentioning Chevet, thus proving the body had not been discovered. I could scarcely choke the food down, anticipating every instant the sounding of an alarm. Cassion hurried, excited, no doubt, by the prospect of getting away on our journey, but seemed in excellent humor. Pushing back the box on which he sat he buckled his pistol belt, seized his hat and strode to the door.

"We depart at once," he proclaimed briefly. "So I will leave you here to bring the lady."

Pere Allouez, still busily engaged, murmured some indistinct reply and Cassion's eyes met mine.

"You look pale and weary this morning," he said. "Not fear of the voyage, I hope?"

"No, monsieur," I managed to answer quietly. "I slept ill, but shall be better presently—shall I bear my blankets to the boats?"

"The servant will see to that, only let there be as little delay as possible. Ah! here comes a messenger from below—what is it, my man?"

The fellow, one of the soldiers whose face I did not recall, halted in the open door, gasping for breath, his eyes roving about the room.

"He is dead—the big man," he stammered. "He is there by the woods."

"The big man—dead!" Cassion drew back, as though struck a blow. "What big man? Whom do you mean?"

"The one in the second canoe, monsieur; the one who roared."

"Chevet? Hugo Chevet? What has happened to him? Come, speak up, or I'll slit your tongue!"

The man gulped, gripping the door with one hand, the other pointing outward.

He is there, monsieur, beyond the trail, at the edge of the wood. I saw him with his face turned up—Mon dieu! so white; I dare not touch him, but there was blood where a knife had entered his back."

All were on their feet, their faces picturing the sudden horror, yet Cassion was first to recover his wits, and lead the way without. Grasping the soldier's arm and bidding him show where the body lay, he thrust him through the door. I lingered behind shrinking from being again compelled to view the sight of the dead man, yet unable to keep entirely away. Cassion stopped, looking down at the object on the grass, but made no effort to touch it with his hands. The soldier bent and rolled the body over, and one of the priests felt in the pockets of the jacket, bringing forth a paper or two. Cassion took these, gripping them in his fingers, his face appearing gray in the early light.

"Mon dieu! the man has been murdered," he exclaimed, "a dastard blow in the back. Look about and see if you find a knife. Had he quarrel with anyone, Moulin?"

The soldier straightened up.

"No, monsieur; I heard of none, though he was often rough and harsh of tongue to the men. Ah! now I recall, he had words with Sieur d'Artigny on the beach at dusk. I know not the cause, yet the younger man left him angrily and passed by where I stood, with his hands clinched."

"He Is Dead—the Big Man," He Stammered.

"D'Artigny, hey!" Cassion's voice had a ring of pleasure in it. "Ay! he is a bothead. Know you where the young cock is now?"

"He, with the chief, left an hour ago. Was it not your order, monsieur?"

Cassion made a swift gesture, but what it might signify I could not determine, as his face was turned away. A moment there was silence, as he shaded his eyes and peered out across the water.

It certainly looks bad for D'Artigny. Do you believe that he has murdered Chevet in a fit of temper? Is there a possibility that Cassion knows more of the tragedy than his manner indicates?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FLAT FEET AND PATRIOTISM

Carelessness in Buying Shoes Unfits Many Americans for Service in the Army.

It is not lack of patriotism that makes Uncle Sam's task of recruiting a big army a difficult task. It is flat feet and weak hearts, says the New York Globe. Despite prosperity there are thousands of young men who, under the stimulus of preparedness campaigns, have been and are offering their services to the country, but few are accepted.

The preparedness parade is having its effect. Thousands of inquiries have come into the recruiting stations by mail, telephone and by applicants in person. If only flat-footedness and weak hearts could be eliminated, there would be no difficulty in getting all the men necessary. The flat-footedness is due in a large respect to the carelessness of most men in selecting proper shoes. The poor heart showing is due in a large measure, the recruiting officers say, to the increased number of cigarette smokers.

As an instance of the severity of the physical examination, the report of Capt. Frank E. Evans, recruiting officer for the marine corps, may be cited. Captain Evans has six recruiting stations—five in New York and one in Newark. During the first eleven days of May there were 149 applicants for enlistment, and of this number there was not a single man who qualified. The majority of these men were rejected for poor hearts. Among the others were many suffering from flat-footedness.

Elephant Labyrinth.

Near Ayuthia, formerly the capital of Siam, is a curious labyrinth in which elephants are captured alive.

The labyrinth is formed by a double row of immense tree trunks set firmly in the ground, the space between them gradually narrowing. Where it begins at the edge of the forest the opening of the labyrinth is more than a mile broad, but as it approaches Ayuthia it becomes so narrow that the elephants cannot turn around. Tame elephants are employed to lure wild ones into the trap. Having reached the inner end of the labyrinth, the tame elephants are allowed to pass through a gate, while men lying in wait slip shackles over the feet of the captives.

The Needful.

"What's the use of all of these here ologies and folderols?" demanded the old man as he looked over the list of subjects his son had been studying at college. "Why don't they learn you somethin' useful—somethin' you can make money out of?"

"Money isn't the only thing in the world, father," said the young man reprovingly.

"Mebbe it ain't, son. Mebbe it ain't. But I notice it's the only thing you ever asked for in the letters you wrote to me and your ma while you was in college."

GOVERNMENT TO ASSUME CONTROL

Will Prevent Spread of Infantile Paralysis.

STRINGENT RULES ADOPTED

Those Returning From Infected Areas Will Be Isolated For 14 Days—Public Health Officials Only May Issue Permits, Which Are Free Of Charge.

Dr. John S. Fulton, Maryland's health officer, who attended the conference at Washington and was the chairman of the committee named to adopt a plan of procedure in fighting infantile paralysis, made the announcement that all children coming here from infected areas will be isolated for 14 days and kept under observation. This was decided upon to safeguard the State against the disease.

The Public Health Service will assume control of the situation in all of the States, and a government official will be sent to each and he alone is authorized to issue permits free of charge. In this connection Dr. Fulton said:

"If you have any friends with children who are spending their vacations along the coast of New Jersey or in any other place where the disease is prevalent, write them to come home with their children. Let every one know that after that date all children brought into the State will go under a daily inspection for two weeks."

The report of the committee to the conference, which was adopted, is an exhaustive one. It calls upon the United States Public Health Service to take whatever steps are necessary to prevent the interstate spread of the disease. When a case is discovered the infected area is to be investigated and before persons under 16 years of age are removed therefrom the state health officer must be notified of the state of destination.

Other regulations adopted follow:

Permits to travel shall be void unless the journey shall begin within 24 hours.

Single permits shall not be issued for several persons except for family, or household goods coming from the same domicile.

The collection of fees by health officials from applicants for permits, whether resident or non-resident, should not be permitted.

The certificates of private physicians will not alone be a sufficient basis for the issue of a permit to travel. Permits for interstate travel will be based on medical inspection.

Permits for interstate travel should be signed by an officer of the United States Public Health Service or by the state health officer, of by any officer authorized by the state health authority.

Children having clean bill of health must be kept under observation two weeks and those having the disease must be isolated six weeks. Funerals in case of death must be strictly private.

Where the disease is prevalent children must be prohibited from assembing in public places, and schools must not be opened without medical supervision by a health authority.

A general educational campaign for cleanliness and sanitation is directed.

Agents of common carriers should be prohibited from selling tickets for children unless they have health permits.

These rules will be enforced by national and state governments.

Pomona Grange, of Talbot county, which is composed of Easton, Cordova, St. Michaels and Boxman granges, held its annual picnic in the large grove at Claiborne, on Eastern Bay. This is one of the biggest annual events in Talbot county and always draws large crowds, but the attendance Thursday, notwithstanding that the members, who are most all farmers and are extremely busy harvesting their tomato crop, was a record-breaker, there being several thousand on the ground, the large pavilion not being large enough to seat the people, many being compelled to stand on the outside.

Thursday was Grange Day at Ohler's Grove, with programs both morning and afternoon. The morning program started at 11 o'clock, under the direction of Prof. Charles J. Pelz, of Medford Grange, No. 188. A trained chorus of 100 mixed voices rendered a grand concert. Addresses were made by Prof. C. E. Temple and Dr. A. G. McCall, of the Maryland Agricultural College, and B. John Beack, of Roslyn. A feature of much interest to the farmers was a demonstration in the early afternoon of expert plowing with a large tractor plow.

The new State motor vehicle law, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, according to a public statement announced by Mayor Lewis H. Fraley, of Frederick, will be tested as to its constitutionality, especially that portion which, according to the interpretation of Attorney General Ritchie, requires that all fines imposed by justices of the peace and municipal police magistrates must be paid to the State rather than to the city, even for violations of municipal ordinances.

Claud F. Davis, 33 years old, a Baltimore and Ohio brakeman, from Clarksburg, W. Va., was found alongside the Western Maryland tracks close to Wills Creek Tannery, suffering from injuries from which he died several hours later at the Allegany Hospital. Davis was supposed to have been struck by a Baltimore and Ohio train, but since his death the Cumberland police suspect foul play.

William E. Crouch and Tilden Baxter have been appointed game wardens for Queen Anne county.

MARYLAND NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Latest Happenings Gleaned From All Over the State.

LIVE NOTES AND COMMENTS

Refusing to vacate the office of Superintendent of Schools of Calvert county, to which his successor has been elected, J. B. Latimer, in defiance of the School Board's orders, held that the competitive examination for free scholarships to be awarded from that county. The School Board in May elected Dr. William H. Talbott superintendent, his appointment to take effect August 1, upon the expiration of Mr. Latimer's term. This appointment was not approved by State Superintendent M. Bates Stephens, on the ground, it is said, that Dr. Talbott had not taught school for two years, as required by law.

Roy Ebert, of Hagerstown, a young Western Maryland Railway trainman, is seriously ill as the result of swallowing the greater part of the contents of a pint bottle of red ink, taken with suicidal intent, it is alleged, because of brooding over an unhappy love affair. Purchasing the ink at a book store, he went to the home of his cousin, with whom he lives, and began drinking it. Two men and two women attempted to take the bottle from him, but did not succeed until much of the ink had been swallowed.

Martin L. Smith, of Federalsburg, died from the effects of a fall down stairs. He was 80 years old and one of the pioneer railroad men of this community. For 37 years he was station agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Federalsburg, being retired on pension several years ago. He was also proprietor of a hotel for 35 years. He leaves his widow and two sons (Martin L. Smith, of Cambridge, and Harvey Smith, of Wilmington, Del.).

Pomona Grange, of Talbot county, which is composed of Easton, Cordova, St. Michael's and Bozman granges, held its annual picnic in the grove at Claiborne, on Eastern Bay. The attendance, notwithstanding that the members are busy harvesting their tomato crop, was a record-breaker. A special excursion over the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway was run from Easton and other points.

The fourteenth annual Mount Airy picnic, tournament and horse show, in Wildwood Park, closed with a peace demonstration under the auspices of Maryland Branch of the League to Enforce Peace. Former Governor Edwin Warfield, president of the League, presided, and Judge Wadham, New York, and Henry W. Williams, Baltimore, were among the speakers.

A picnic and outing under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of Company F, First Maryland Infantry, and the Hyattsville volunteer fire department will be held in Zantzinger's Park September 4. Jackson H. Ralston and Sydney E. Mudd, Democratic and Republican candidates, respectively, for Congress from the Fifth district, will speak.

Dr. Edward Kershner, United States Navy, retired, died suddenly of paralysis in Zion Reformed Sunday-School, Hagerstown, Sunday, while teaching his Bible class. About a year ago he sustained a stroke of paralysis. Dr. Kershner was a retired United States Medical Inspector, with rank of commander.

Charles G. Dufief, 60 years old, a well-known farmer of Darnestown district, died suddenly of heart failure at his home, near Darnestown. He leaves his widow, who was Miss Lavina Beall, of this county, and two sons (Lawrence Dufief, of Michigan, and Howard Dufief, of Canada).

The annual reunion of the descendants of Henry Startzman, one of the pioneer settlers in Washington county, was held Sunday. The following officers were elected: President, James W. Startzman; secretary and treasurer, Paul R. Startzman.

Joseph Peters, who broke Elkton jail three weeks ago while being held for the action of the Grand Jury, charged with attempted murder, was captured near Unicorn, Pa., by Deputy Sheriff McAllister, and returned to the Elkton jail.

The Cecil County School Board has appointed Prof. Robert B. Bates, of University, W. Va., principal at Chesapeake City High School, succeeeding H. W. Caldwell, advanced to the position of county school superintendent.

Clarence Murray, fifteen years old, has been committed to Kent county jail, charged with attempting to wreck a train on the Kent branch of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad.

The Conservation Commission has appointed George T. Akers, of Chestertown, commander of the police boat Annie B. Smith, for a term of two years.

The Cecil County School Board has awarded to William T. Fryer, Jr., of Colora, the free scholarship to St. John's College for a term of four years.

Fire destroyed the barn, stable, cornhouse and wagon sheds on the farm of Miss Grace Hammond, near Pine Orchard, Howard county. The loss is about $5,000.

Lightning destroyed a barn on the farm of George Christopher, at Harrisons Ferry, Caroline county.

WAR AND HORSE BREEDING

If the present rate of 40,000 to 50,000 horses exported per month be kept up for a year or two longer the effect will be intensely serious. Indeed, even now, if all further exportations of horses should cease, the influence of the 500,000 horses already sent abroad will be felt for the next 15 to 20 years in horse-breeding industry and markets of the United States.

One need make only a casual perual of the specifications of the English and French armies on the kind and quality of horses to be purchased to understand that the very pick—the cream of the American horse-breeding stock, has already been pickled in quick lime or devoured as carried on the battle fields of Europe. It stirs the emotions of even the most intense enthusiast on motor transportation to contemplate the brutal, inhuman sacrifice of America's finest specimens of the equine race to appease the bloodthirst of Mars.

Undoubtedly 50 per cent. or more of these fine animals have been mares, and as it requires from four to six years to replace stock, even of the poorest kind, we cannot for the next half century restore the standard to which our horses had attained at the beginning of the great war. We can get no more fine specimens from Europe for the next quarter of a century or more, for Europe has long since destroyed the noblest propagators of the equine family; and the Mendelian laws of heredity are inexplorable. We cannot perpetuate a good quality race of horses from the altogether too scarce specimens of right quality; only by long drawn out processes requiring skill and patience can we rehabilitate the horse family in America.

WARWICK

Mrs. Urie Ginn, of McDonough, was a recent guest of Mrs. Annie Merritt.

We are glad to report that Mr. E F. Bishop, who has been quite ill, is improving.

Mrs. H. M. Eaton, is spending a week with her daughter, Mrs. Bayard Jordan, near Hockessin.

Mr. William Williamson, of Philadelphia, was a week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stearns.

The Ladies' Aid Society met at the home of Mrs. George Goldsborough, on Thursday evening last.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Buckworth, of Middletown, spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Duryea.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. King, Sr., spent Saturday and Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Howard Phillips, in Wilmington.

Edgar Bishop, of near Chesapeake City, was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bishop, near town, on Sunday.

The dinner held by the ladies of Warwick M. P. Church at the sale of Mr. James Merritt, on Tuesday, was quite a success. About sixty-three dollars being realized. They wish to thank one and all who helped to make it a success.

Oven Canning of Fruit

In oven cookery the fruit retains its shape, color and flavor better than when cooked in the preserving kettle.

Cover the bottom of the oven with a sheet of asbestos, the kind plumbers use in covering pipes. If this is not to be had, put into the oven shallow pans containing about two inches of boiling water.

Sterilize the jars and cans. Make a syrup of sugar and water. Wash and otherwise prepare the fruit. Pack the hot jars with fruit and fill with syrup. Run the blade of a knife around the inside of the jar.

Place jars in oven, either on the asbestos sheet or in the pan of water. Have the oven moderately hot. Cook the fruit from 10 to 15 minutes. Remove from the oven and fill with boiling syrup. Wipe jar and seal. Set jars upside down on a clean shelf out of a draft. The next day tighten the covers and seal edge with melted paraffin.

Electric Iron

Easiest, coolest, cheapest way to iron—the Westinghouse Electric Iron! Costs nothing to run, the little electricity used doesn't bring the total up to the "minimum charge" for which the consumer pays anyhow.

To introduce it I have reduced the price to $2.75—fine nickled Iron and Stand—guaranteed 5 years—lasts forever. Let me send one for trial.

Walter Letherbury.

DuPont Road to Cost More

With bids aggregating nearly $200,000 for the 11 miles of cement road to be built from Georgetown north to Ellendale for the duPont Boulevard Corporation, two of the bids opened at the offices in Georgetown disclosed the fact that despite the large contract and also about 30 different grades of sand, gravel and cement, the bids were within less than $100 of each other.

The bids also disclosed the fact that the road from Georgetown north will cost about $700 more per mile than the present road, which has just been finished from Georgetown to the Maryland line. The increased cost is due to the higher price of cement and of labor. Because of the closeness of the two bids they were sent to New York to T. Coleman duPont, who will make the award.

Produce Shipments

The report of the fruit and produce shipments on the Delaware division of the P. B. & W. R. R. for Tuesday, August 22, is as follows:

Quarts of berries, 1,034; previous shipments, 21,262,320; total, 21,263,344.

Baskets of peaches, 6,315; previous shipments, 65,385; total, 71,500.

Baskets of apples, 703; previous shipments, 244,298; total, 245,001.

Baskets of pears, 116; previous shipments, 7,004; total, 7,120.

Baskets of tomatoes, 12,597; previous shipments, 66,141; total, 78,738.

Pounds of grapes, 86,707; previous shipments, 242,870; total, 329,577.

Barrels of sweet potatoes, 261; previous shipments, 6,403; total, 6,664.

Barrels of white potatoes, 632; previous shipments, 153,856; total, 154,487.

Carriers of cantaloupes, 14,670; previous shipments, 493; total, 551.

Refrigerators, 37; previous shipments, 2,999; total, 3,036.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

Get your Gents' Furnishing and Shoes at W. N. DONOVAN'S.

FOR SALE—Wagons and Dearborns. J. C. GREEN.

Dr. Warren S. P. Combs Dentist. Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Stites.

Try our Emery Shirts and Lion Brand Collars. W. N. DONOVAN.

For Shoes and Gent's Furnishing, call on W. N. DONOVAN, West Main St.

"Men Wanted. Steady work. 20c an hour. Apply, The Krebs Pigment & Chemical Co., Newport, Del."

FOR SALE:—A Metz Runabout. BENJAMIN C. DENNY, P. O. Box 19.

Are agents for the Haas Tailoring Co., of Baltimore. Suit Made to Measure. Fit guaranteed. W. N. DONOVAN.

FOR RENT.—Five rooms and bath, with electric light, kitchen range and fireplace heater, low rent. DR. J. ALLEN JOHNSON.

Anyone having land to sell in this vicinity would do well to communicate with J. Waters Russel a reliable Real Estate Broker in Chestertown, Md.

FOR SALE.—Pedigreed Jersey Red pigs, either sex. GEORGE L. TOWNSEND, Odessa, Del.

LOST—A Belt to an Old Rose Woolen Sweater at St. Augustine Pier last Thursday night. If found please return to MRS. H. S. NEWMAN, Middletown, Del.

NOTICE.—Owing to the advanced cost of machinery and labor, the threshermen find it necessary to raise the price of Stack-threshing to 3 cents per bushel, this season.

Georges' Creek Bituminous Coal for threshing purposes, Send your teams to suit your convenience. Also Peach and Truck baskets. Phones 5 & 48. JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

FOR SALE.—One 25 h. p. Farquar traction engine, in good condition, and will be sold cheap. Can be seen at my residence near Prices' Corner. Address. A. H. McDOWELL, Marshallton, Dela.

"Have you any large Boxwood plants growing about your house or garden? If you wish to sell them, write me. I pay from $5.00 to $35.00 for good plants growing separately and not in hedges. C. C. LEWES, 722 French St., Wilmington, Del.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN, SATURDAY, AUG. 26th, 1916 From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN SATURDAY, AUG. 26th, 1916 From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT ASPRIL'S SHOPS IN ODESSA EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY During AUG., 1916 From 7 to 12 A. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

GEORGE E. RHODES,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

FOR SALE
70 ACRE FARM

Good Buildings and plenty of them, farm well fruited, Apple trees of fine varieties in full bearing. Close to good Markets. The price will please you.

WALTER BEASTEN,
Middletown, Del.

IN PREPAREDNESS THE ADMINISTRATION HAS FOLLOWED, NOT LED.

In the demand for reasonable preparedness the Administration has followed, not led. Those who demanded more adequate forces were first described as "nervous and excited." Only about a year and a half ago we were told that the question of preparedness was not a pressing one; that the country had been misinformed. Later, under the pressure of other leadership, this attitude was changed. The Administration, it was said, had "learned something," and it made a belated demand for an increased army. Even then, the demand was not prosecuted consistently and the pressure exerted on Congress with respect to other Administrative measures was notably absent.

We are told that the defects revealed by the present mobilization are due to the "system." But it was precisely such plain defects that under the constant warnings of recent years, with the whole world intent on military concerns, should have been studied and rectified. The Administration has failed to discharge its responsibilities. Apparently, it is now seeking to meet political exigencies by its naval program. But it has imposed upon the country an incompetent naval administration. —From Mr. Hughes' speech of acceptance.

TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE VERA CRUZ INCIDENT.

In the Spring of 1914, occurred the capture of Vera Cruz. Men from one of our ships had been arrested at Tampico and had been discharged with an apology. But our Admiral demanded a salute, which was refused. Thereupon the President went to Congress, asking authority to use the armed forces of the United States. Without waiting for the passage of the resolution, Vera Cruz was seized. It appeared that a shipload of ammunition for Huerta was about to enter that port. There was a natural opposition to this invasion and a battle occurred in which nineteen Americans and over a hundred Mexicans were killed. This, of course, was war. Our dead soldiers were praised for dying like heroes in a war of service. Later, we retired from Vera Cruz, giving up this noble warfare. We had not obtained the salute which was demanded. We had not obtained reparation for affronts. The ship with ammunition which could not land at Vera Cruz had soon landed at another port, and its cargo was delivered to Huerta without interference. Recently the naked truth was admitted by a Cabinet officer. We are now informed that "we did not go to Vera Cruz to force Huerta to salute the flag." We are told that we went there "to show Mexico that we were in earnest in our demand that Huerta must go." That is, we seized Vera Cruz to depose Huerta. The question of the salute was a mere pretext.—From Mr. Hughes' speech of acceptance.

PROMISE TO REDUCE THE COST OF LIVING NOT KEPT.

Our opponents promised to reduce the cost of living. This they have failed to do; but they did reduce the opportunities of making a living. Let us not forget the conditions that existed in this country under the new tariff prior to the outbreak of the war. Production had decreased, business was languishing, new enterprises were not undertaken, instead of expansion there was curtailment, and our streets were filled with the unemployed. What ground is there for expecting better conditions when the unhealthy stimulus of the war has spent its force and our industries and working-men are exposed to the competition of an energized Europe?

It is plain that we must have protective upbuilding policies. —From Mr. Hughes' speech of acceptance.

WANTS AN EFFECTIVE SYSTEM OF RURAL CREDITS.

We propose to promote by every practicable means our agricultural interests, and we include in this program an effective system of rural credits. We favor the wise conservation of our natural resources. We desire not only that they shall be safeguarded, but that they shall be adequately developed and used to the utmost public advantage.—From Mr. Hughes' speech of acceptance.

Prof. Elis Stromgren, director of the Copenhagen observatory, has carried out, with the aid of J. Braae, an investigation to determine whether comets come originally from interstellar space, as has been commonly supposed, or originate within the solar system. His method of research involves the backward computation of planetary perturbations for eight comets. The conclusion reached is that all comets heretofore observed have originated within the solar system.

SPECIAL

$8.50 Suits

in our Clean-up Sale; Blue Serges, Fancy Blue Worsteds, Grey Serges, Grey Cassimeres and neat Black and White Silk Mixtures. All sizes for Men, 34 to 42 chest, regulars and stouts.

1.00 Khaki Trousers

Extra heavy, riveted buttons and cuff buttons; all sizes for Men and Boys, 28 to 46 waists, all lengths.

$11.25 Worsted Suits

Neat black and white Silk Mixtures in all sizes, 34 to 44 chest; regulars, stouts and slims.

$2.00 Odd Trousers

Single pairs and small lots of $2.50 to $4 Trousers, in all sizes, 31 to 42 waist.

Big bargains in every Dept. Come in and look them over.

Closed Thursday afternoons during August at 12.30.

Mullin's Home Store
WILMINGTON

Greater Than Ever
DELAWARE
State Fair
Wawaset Park, Wilmington
SEPT. 4,5,6,7&8
DAY and NIGHT
$25,000 IN PREMIUMS

Exhibits of Grain and Forage, Fruits and Vegetables. Women's and Children's Work.

Horse Show, Dog Show
Hound Show

Automobile Races
Monday, Sept. 4

$1,000.00 Purse Race Every Day Except Monday

Fireworks and Motor Cycle Races EVERY NIGHT

Midway and Free Vaudeville

Excursion Rates on all Railroads Consult Agent for Time Cards

FREE Children's Day Tuesday

Something Doing Day and Night

NOTICE!

I, CHARLES DEVALINGER, owner and occupant of the house known as the National Hotel, situated at Middletown, in School District No. 60, 60 1-2 and 94, county of New Castle and State of Delaware, in compliance with the requirements of the Acts of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided do hereby give notice that I shall apply in writing to the Court of General Session of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County on Monday, the 18th day of September A. D. 1916, being the next term of said Court for a license for said house as an inn or tavern for the sale therein of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one quart to be drunk on the premises, and the following respectable citizens of said School District, at least six of whom are substantial freeholders of said School District, recommend the said application, viz:

F. J. Penington,	C. P. Cochran,
J. L. Parsons,	S. M. Rosenberg,
Geo. W. Ingram,	Wm. D. Collins,
Benjamin Boyles,	Corbit Vinyard,
C. M. Cochran,	J. P. Cochran, Jr.,
George W. Price,	Fred J. Steller,
John C. Green,	Wm. E. Robinson,
George M. Wilson,	O. A. Husfelt,
Geo. H. Johnson,	C. R. Uhler.

CHARLES DEVALINGER.
Middletown, Del., Aug. 18, 1916.

ESTATE OF PHILIP H. WATSON deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Philip H. Watson late of Appoquinimink Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Mary Watson on the Fifteenth day of August A. D. 1916 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administratrix without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administratrix on or before the Fifteenth day of August A. D. 1917, or abide by the law in this behalf. Address

Martin B. Burris, Esq.
Attorney at law
Middletown, Del. MARY WATSON, Administratrix.

Final August CLEARANCE SALE

Summer's very end has come. So we must hurry off what still remains of our SUMMER STOCKS. Nothing does that like a rousing "cut" in prices.

Therefore, regardless of loss to us, our shelves must be cleared of all our SUMMER WEAR, such as Dress Goods, Dresses, Waists, Wash Skirts, Light Underwear and other Summer articles. These all MUST go to empty our shelves for the Fall and Winter goods, soon to arrive.

We are sure our patrons will take our word for it that here is a fine chance to buy for a trifle many strictly high class articles—Goods every way as perfect as when we were selling them for more money.

The reputation Fogel & Burstan have already gained thru like Bargain Offerings, assures us that many of our patrons will avail themselves of this our latest offering. We advise all wishing to buy these staple Goods way off in price, to come early. We shall from day to day, add new Bargains as we clear our shelves.

MILLINERY NOTICE!

During the rest of the season any HAT in our Store that sold for $3 to $10 goes now for **$1.00 to $1.50**. No Hats sold higher!

All our Wash Dresses reduced **ONE-HALF!** Many other Summer Articles greatly reduced to clear our shelves.

FOGEL & BURSTAN DEPT. STORE
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Wanted--Agent
For Popular Low Priced
AUTOMOBILE
Good opportunity for right party
State qualifications
BENJAMIN, 1315 N. Y. Ave.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Owen T. Chance
Contracting
HOUSE PAINTER
Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited
NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.
PHONE 117-3
All Work Guaranteed

For Register in Chancery and Clerk of the Orphans' Court
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
George K. Ball
Subject to Republican Party Rules

For Clerk of the Peace 1916
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
John L. Wright
Subject to Republican Party Rules

For Register in Chancery and Clerk of the Orphans' Court
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Norman P. Crouch
Subject to Republican Party Rules

For County Treasurer and Receiver of Taxes 1916
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
CHARLES H. LIPPINCOTT
Subject to Republican Party Rules

FOR SHERIFF
OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY
—1916—
Joshua Z. Crossland
OF ST. GEORGES HUNDRED
Subject to the Decision of the Republican Voters.

For County Treasurer and Receiver of Taxes 1916
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Walter S. Burris
Subject to Republican Party Rules
Registration Days, July 15, Aug. 5 & 12

For Clerk of the Peace 1916
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Everett B. Hollingsworth
Subject to Republican Party Rules

DELAWARE COLLEGE

will fit your son to be a competent engineer, scientific, business man, or teacher. It will prepare him to study for any of the learned professions. A faculty of thirty-six able instructors makes possible individual instruction for each student. New buildings being erected. One of the largest and finest athletic fields in the East.

The College has four departments with a four years' course leading to the degrees of B. A. and B. S.

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Free tuition to all Delawareans. Living expenses low.
For catalogue and information, write to
SAMUEL C. MITCHELL, President
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Delaware State Fair
AT WILMINGTON
September 5, 6, 7 and 8
SPECIAL TRAIN
Thursday, September 7

Leave Clayton	8.40 A. M.
Townsend	8.53 A. M.
Middletown	9.02 A. M.
Mt. Pleasant	9.09 A. M.
Kirkwood	9.17 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	9.50 A. M.
Returning Leaves Wilmington	6.52 P. M.

Making same stops

Racing Horse and Dog Show Baby Show
Vaudeville Mystifying Midway
Consult Ticket Agents
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
Sixth and Market Sts., Wilmington, Del.
Capital, $600,000. Surplus, $700,000.
Our Trust Certificates of Deposit are an Excellent Investment—as good as Paid-up Life Insurance Policies. They are issued in denominations of $100, $200, $500 and $1,000 and bear 4 per cent. interest. These Certificates have Coupons attached, representing the interest, which can be cut off every six months, and on presentation will be paid by the Company.
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Benj. Nields, Pres. L. Scott Townsend, Vice-Pres.
John S. Rossell, Vice-Pres. Harry J. Ellison, Secy.
Levi L. Maloney, Treasurer.

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